



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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Tuesday  
16 October 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

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### CONTENTS

16 October 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Central African Republic

Paris Radio Reports Disturbances in Bangui [Paris International] ..... 1

##### Rwanda

Presidents' Meeting in Tanzania Canceled [AFP] ..... 1  
 Foreign Affairs Ministry Issues Talks Communique [Kigali Radio] ..... 1  
 Alternate Trade Route Through Tanzania Created [PANA] ..... 1  
 Interior Minister Tours North, Meets Officials [Kigali Radio] ..... 2  
 Zairian Troop Pullout Reportedly Begins 15 Oct [AFP] ..... 2  
 Government, Front Troops Fighting in North [AFP] ..... 2

##### Zaire

Commentary on Mobutu's Democratization Measures [AZAP] ..... 2  
 Karl-i-Bond Challenges Mobutu's Candidacy [AFP] ..... 3

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

Secretary General Meets British, U.S. Officials [Voice of Eritrean Broad Masses] ..... 4

##### Kenya

Peace Negotiations on Rwanda Begin in Nairobi [AFP] ..... 4  
 Rwandan President Meets Moi [Nairobi Radio] ..... 4  
 Martens Appeals for Cooperation [Nairobi TV] ..... 4  
 President Moi Comments on Koigi wa Wamwere [Nairobi Radio] ..... 5  
 Mandela Comments on 'Professional Death Squads' [Nairobi TV] ..... 5

##### Uganda

Ambassador Denies Government Ignored Refugees [Kampala Radio] ..... 5

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Visiting Soviet Delegation Meets Law Minister [SAPA] ..... 6  
 PAC President 'Fighting For His Life' [SAPA] ..... 6  
 Goals of Mandela's Far East Trip Outlined [SAPA] ..... 6  
 ANC 'Hardliners' Behind Attack on De Klerk [SUNDAY STAR 14 Oct] ..... 6  
 Further on 6 Aug ANC Meeting With Government [Lusaka SECHABA Oct] ..... 7  
 Joint ANC-COSATU Response to Violence [Lusaka SECHABA Oct] ..... 8  
 ANC's Hani Comments on Negotiations, Government [SAPA] ..... 9  
 Article Discusses ANC Nationalization Plan [Lusaka SECHABA Oct] ..... 10  
 CP National Congress Begins in Durban 16 Oct [Umtata Radio] ..... 12  
 Repeal of Separate Amenities Act Viewed [SAPA] ..... 12  
 Group Areas Repeal Effect on Property Market [SATURDAY STAR 13 Oct] ..... 13  
 Repeal of Land Acts Announcement Reported [NEW NATION 12-18 Oct] ..... 14  
 \*Expansion of East Bloc Trade Viewed [FINANCIAL MAIL 7 Sep] ..... 16  
 \*SAYCO Forges Links to White Youth Groups ..... 17  
     \*Secretary Gives Reasons [BUSINESS DAY 5 Sep] ..... 17  
     \*AZASM Criticism [SOWETAN 4 Sep] ..... 18  
 Reportage on Nelson Mandela Visit to India [cross-reference] ..... 18  
 President De Klerk Visits Portugal, UK [cross-reference] ..... 18

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

UN's Farah Meets Government Officials [Luanda Radio] .....	19
U.S. Congress Move on Aid to UNITA Saluted [Luanda Radio] .....	19
'Small Money' Strike Reported in Luanda Harbor [ANGOP] .....	19
Food Convoys Return 'Safely' to Namibia [Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR 13 Oct] .....	19
Currency Exchange Restricted by War in Lunda-Sul [ANGOP] .....	20

### Botswana

* Independence Party Quits Unity Talks [BOTSWANA GUARDIAN 3 Aug] .....	20
* People's Party Wins North East Contest [BOTSWANA GUARDIAN 17 Aug] .....	20

### Mozambique

Finance Minister Urges Greater Austerity in 1991 [Maputo Radio] .....	20
Parliament Deputies Debate Socioeconomic Issues [Maputo Radio] .....	21
War-Related Activities of 8-14 Oct Reviewed [Maputo Radio, etc.] .....	21

### Namibia

Diplomatic Row Possible Over Abducted Angolans [THE NAMIBIAN 10 Oct] .....	22
Group Details Angolan Torture of Detainees [Windhoek Radio] .....	23
NPF 'Satisfied' With Government On Democracy [Windhoek Radio] .....	24
RSA Spokesman on Pledged Funds Transfer Delay [Windhoek Radio] .....	24
French Pledge To Aid 'Key Development Areas' [THE NAMIBIAN 10 Oct] .....	24

### Swaziland

Mfanasibili's 60-Day Detention Order Renewed [THE SWAZI OBSERVER 15 Oct] .....	25
--	----

### Zambia

Multiparty Advocates Meeting Refused Permission [Lusaka Radio] .....	25
Kaunda Opens Political Seminar for Army Officers [Lusaka Radio] .....	25

## WEST AFRICA

### The Gambia

President Jawara Receives U.S. Emissary 14 Oct [AFP] .....	26
--	----

### Ghana

Minister Receives Nimley Emissaries With Message [Accra Radio] .....	26
--	----

### Guinea-Bissau

Justice Minister Admits Ruling Party Errors [AFP] .....	26
---	----

### Ivory Coast

Official Says Yamoussoukro Summit Canceled [AFP] .....	26
Party Withdraws From Presidential Elections [Abidjan Radio] .....	27
Radio Reports 11 Arrested After Demonstrations [Abidjan Radio] .....	27

### Liberia

Johnson, Intervention Forces Capture Bensonville [AFP] .....	27
Taylor's 'Press Officer' Captured by Johnson [London International] .....	27
Rice Distribution Delayed, Food Still in Port [London International] .....	28

### Mali

Government Issues White Paper on Tuareg Situation [AFP] .....	28
Minister Meets Iraqi Envoy With Husayn Message [Bamako Radio] .....	29

### Nigeria

1,000 Troops Reportedly To Reinforce ECOMOG [PANA] .....	29
New Decree on Open Ballot System Promulgated [Lagos Radio] .....	29

## Central African Republic

### Paris Radio Reports Disturbances in Bangui

LD1510163290 Paris International Service  
in French 1230 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Excerpt] A report from [the Republic of] Central Africa: only three days before the opening of the congress of the single party, the RDC—the Central African Democratic Rally, disturbances shook the capital Bangui this morning. Police and gendarmerie forces intervened following popular movements, led mainly by young people. According to witnesses, vehicles were reportedly set on fire, shops looted, and barricades erected, mostly in the district called Kilometer Five. These incidents follow a demonstration calling for a political opening up, which was dispersed by security forces on Saturday.

It has also been learned that tents put up in Berberati, a town 300 kilometers from the capital, and the site where the RDC congress is due to be held, have been set on fire. President Kolingba, who was due to go to Berberati today to attend the harvest festival, has had to give up his trip. Furthermore, one of the opposition figures, General Malendoma, a former minister, was arrested this morning. [passage omitted]

## Rwanda

### Presidents' Meeting in Tanzania Canceled

AB1510151090 Paris AFP in French 1439 GMT  
15 Oct 90

[Text] Kigali, 15 Oct (AFP)—The meeting between the Rwandan and Ugandan presidents, which was slated to take place this afternoon in Tanzania at an undisclosed location, has been canceled, the Rwandan national radio announced this afternoon without giving any reasons. This morning at a news conference Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana said that he was expected to meet his Ugandan counterpart, Yoweri Museveni, in Tanzania in the presence of the Tanzanian head of state Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

### Foreign Affairs Ministry Issues Talks Communique

EA1610073290 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1800 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic and founding chairman of the ruling party has just returned to Kigali from Nairobi. In the Kenyan capital, General Habyarimana met Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, with whom he held lengthy talks on the situation prevailing in Rwanda following the attack by armed elements from Uganda since the beginning of October.

According to a press communique issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, which has just reached us, the two delegations, anxious to contribute to the quick restoration of stability and peace

in Rwanda and in the region, have decided upon the following diplomatic initiatives:

The Rwandan delegation announced its intention to bring the situation prevailing in the region to the attention of the UN Security Council very soon. The Belgian delegation announced that it would submit the issue to the next ministerial meeting of the EEC's political cooperation committee. On the opening of borders, in particular, the Belgian delegation stated that it intended to intensify its bilateral consultations on the matter. Finally, the Belgian delegation hailed Rwanda's determination to actively pursue the regional consultations, which are aimed at finding peaceful and lasting solutions to the problem posed by the refugees issue. The delegations thanked His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi for the welcome and hospitality accorded them. [passage omitted]

### Alternate Trade Route Through Tanzania Created

AB1510201090 Dakar PANA in English 1602 GMT  
15 Oct 90

[Text] Kampala 15 Oct. (UNA/PANA)—Rwanda has abandoned its trade route through Uganda and opted for an alternative one through Tanzania, an official at the Rwandese Embassy in Kampala has said. The decision by the Rwandese authorities to re-route transit of the Central African country's goods through Tanzania took effect Saturday. The official said in the Ugandan capital over the weekend that the decision has been taken in reaction to what he described as harassment of trailer drivers and operators hauling Rwandese goods by Ugandan military personnel. [no opening quotation marks as received]

Goods from the Kenyan Indian Ocean coastal town of Mombasa destined for landlocked Rwanda have hitherto passed through Uganda, but since the rebel incursion into Rwanda from Uganda on 1 October the border tension has hindered the smooth movement of vehicles between the two neighboring countries.

Rwandese authorities have accused Uganda of violating the Northern Corridor Agreement recently signed in Kampala which, among other things, stated that sealed goods on-transit should not be checked. The official said Uganda authorities had blockaded trailers hauling goods to Rwanda at Mbarara (267 kilometres south of Kampala) with the intention of checking the contents, an act he said was improper and unacceptable.

The blockade according to the official, had resulted into accumulation of Rwanda-bound goods in Uganda. By Saturday a number of trailer drivers had gathered at the Rwandese Embassy for "Guidance." The Embassy, after consultations, instructed the drivers to drive back to Kenya and proceed to Kigali via Tanzania.



**Interior Minister Tours North, Meets Officials***EA1510113490 Kigali Domestic Service in French  
1800 GMT 14 Oct 90*

[Excerpts] After Gitarama, Butare and Gikongoro, the minister of interior and communal development, Jean-Marie Vianney Mugemana, today went on to Byumba in the course of his tour to arouse awareness of our struggle against the enemy who has been attacking us since 1 October and also of the measures adopted to ensure public security. In Byumba, Minister Mugemana met mayors and deputy prefects [words indistinct]. Here is a report from (Florent Kampayana).

[(Kampayana)] The minister first recalled the president's address to the nation on 5 October 1990. [passage omitted]

After the announcement of the attack, all Byumba youth volunteered to join the Army so as to defend our country. Unfortunately only 300 were selected, while candidates were estimated at more than 1,000. The prefecture also plans to open an account in one of the banks to which everyone would be able contribute according to his means.

Among the problems brought up by the mayors and deputy prefects was that of the means at their disposal to face the enemies, the lack of foodstuffs and medicines, and the lack of collaboration from the people living around Lake Muhazi.

**Zairian Troop Pullout Reportedly Begins 15 Oct***AB1610085090 Paris AFP in French 1345 GMT  
15 Oct 90*

[Text] Nairobi, 15 Oct (AFP)—The Zairian soldiers who were sent to Rwanda to help President Juvenal Habyarimana in repulsing antigovernment rebels have begun pulling out of Rwanda, diplomatic sources in Nairobi disclosed. According to these sources, the first contingents of President Mobutu's presidential guard left Rwanda yesterday morning at the request of the Rwandan Government. This Rwandan request is connected with the behavior of the Zairian elite unit which has been accused, among others, of looting in the fighting zones in northeastern Rwanda, the sources hinted.

Five hundred Zairian soldiers were sent to Rwanda, officially, in the first week of October, in line with the security accords existing between members of the Economic community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL) comprising Rwanda, Zaire, and Burundi. According to various diplomatic sources, however, there are an estimated 1,500 Zairian soldiers in Rwanda or even 2,500, according to a reliable source in Kigali.

**Government, Front Troops Fighting in North***AB1610090990 Paris AFP in English 0000 GMT  
16 Oct 90*

[By David Chazan]

[Text] Gabiro, Rwanda, Oct 15 (AFP)—Fighting between

Rwandan Government troops and Patriotic Front rebels continued Monday [15 Oct] around the northern town of Nyagatere, not far from the Ugandan border over which the insurgents entered the country two weeks ago.

Meanwhile, the rebels remained in control of the town of Gabiro, at the entrance to the Akagera national park, where they captured a stock of government military equipment, including three Panhard light armoured vehicles and a stock of rocket launchers. They also showed off recoilless cannon and five anti-aircraft guns seized from government troops.

At Gabiro, which is 133 kilometres (83 miles) from the capital Kigali, the rebels took over a luxury hotel which was formerly a favourite haunt of President Juvenal Habyarimana, and seized a large stock of quality French wines and champagne. The roof of the hotel was blown off by a shell during the fighting. Almost all the land within five kilometres (three miles) of Gabiro has been burned. The rebels claimed that the fires were started by government troops and the Zairian soldiers which have been supporting them, in a bid to hold down the insurgents.

The Rwandan Patriotic Front rebels said that Zairian troops had been defending Gabiro, but were driven away Saturday. The rebels, who are led by Fred Rwigyema, got a boost to their confidence on Monday from rumours that the Zairian troops may be pulled out altogether. "If the Zairians go, we'll take Kigali in a few days," one of them said.

Both Belgium, Rwanda's former colonial power, and France have also sent troops to the east African country, but have stressed that their role is only to protect Belgian and French nationals here. The troops sent by Zaire, another former Belgian colony, are members of the Presidential Guard of head of state Mobutu Sese Seko and have been assigned to fight the insurgency.

The rebels have alleged that pro-government troops have carried out massacres in the northern region, but have not been able to say whether they were the work of the Rwandan troops or the Zairians. There were also unconfirmed reports that a helicopter has been shot down near Gabiro over the weekend, and that a white officer aboard it was killed.

**Zaire****Commentary on Mobutu's Democratization Measures***AB1210110290 Kinshasa AZAP in French  
1230 GMT 9 Oct 90*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] When journalists asked about the remarks of some political groups concerning the operations of political parties at the 14 September news conference in Goma,

the president of the Republic answered: "This is relevant, and I have taken note of it," after giving some legal explanations.

On this very same occasion, the head of state had restated his firm determination to see the full implementation of the democratization process, embarked upon on 24 April, which he described as irreversible. "We will see that the democratization process is fully implemented," he said.

Three weeks after the Goma news conference, Marshal Mobutu, as the nation's representative and guarantor of national independence and unity, territorial security, and integrity, convened and chaired a meeting in N'sele on 6 October which brought together the various constitutionally established institutions of the Republic. At this meeting [words indistinct] decisions which, notably, endorsed the introduction of a total multiparty system without limiting the number of parties, were announced.

Through the decisions reached on 6 October—one of which, and not the least, gives the political parties, once they are registered, access to official media, namely, the radio and television—one can easily perceive the characteristic political courage and the high sense of patriotism of the president of the Republic already demonstrated in his 24 February 1990 historic address when he proposed the democratic path to Zairians.

In fact, for Marshal Mobutu, the superior interest of the nation supersedes everything else. Therefore, after his contacts with representatives of the country's various social, political, economic, and cultural circles who presented their views, observations, and suggestions on how best to run the country to him, the head of state, in agreement with the legislative, executive, and judicial authorities, has just taken further political liberalization measures which give a real impetus to the democratization process that is currently making headway.

Moreover, the total multiparty system now decided upon will make it possible—and this is of prime importance for the country—for every citizen or group of citizens to vote through universal suffrage, which is the legal right of the people and which some have unilaterally claimed for themselves. It is also the people who will have to decide on the constitution which should govern the third Republic

through a referendum and who will henceforth have the final say. That is democracy, the power of the people.

Once again, Marshal Mobutu has demonstrated his attachment to the maintenance of social peace and serenity in the political climate, conditions which are indispensable for successfully executing actions that are likely to respond to the major preoccupations of the people who aspire to a better life and for the full enjoyment of the fundamental rights and essential liberties provided for under the constitution.

### **Karl-i-Bond Challenges Mobutu's Candidacy**

*AB1510180090 Paris AFP in French 2015 GMT  
12 Oct 90*

[Text] Brussels, 12 Oct (AFP)—"The massacre at the Lubumbashi University campus in May left at least 19 dead," the UFERI (Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans), former Zairian Prime Minister Karl-i-Bond's party, asserted today. "One must be a witch to believe that there was only one victim as (the president) Mobutu" is claiming, Mr. Kyungu stated.

Speaking at a news conference today in Brussels, Mr. Kyungu asserted that he has documents proving the full facts of this massacre and demanded the presence of international investigators in Zaire. "For the moment, an indescribable atmosphere of insecurity is reigning in Shaba Province. Soldiers of the Special Presidential Division (DSP) have been stationed everywhere, especially in the factories," according to him.

"Under the pretext of an assumed invasion of Shaba by officers from Katanga," the Zairian soldiers have a mission to control the people of this province who are now against Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's regime, according to UFERI. Mr. Kyungu also asserted that "Mobutu's candidacy for the presidential elections in Zaire is illegal, as Article 3 of the electoral law prohibits all soldiers from exercising a political function."

UFERI, which has presented Karl-i-Bond as its candidate at the presidential elections, hopes that a multiparty system will become effective. "Presently, we are talking about multi-Mobutuism. Zaire, by fear, is suffering from the caprices of only one man," Mr. Kyungu concluded.

**Ethiopia****Secretary General Meets British, U.S. Officials***EA1410085090 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Arabic 0530 GMT 13 Oct 90*

[Text] Comrade Isaias Afewerki, secretary general of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front [EPLF], has met in London with Mr. Hemans, an official of the British Foreign Office, and held an extensive discussion with him on the current conditions in Eritrea and the Horn of Africa, particularly concerning peace and relief efforts. The meeting took place on 9 October in the British Foreign Office headquarters. Comrade Ali Sa'id Abdul-lah, member of the political bureau responsible for foreign relations, attended for the EPLF and Mr. Richard Edith, responsible for African affairs in the Foreign Office, attended for the British side.

On 2 October in Washington, the EPLF secretary general met Mr. Herman Cohen, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and a number of State Department officials and members of Congress. He held talks with them on various issues.

**Kenya****Peace Negotiations on Rwanda Begin in Nairobi***AB1510133690 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] Nairobi, Oct 15 (AFP)—Talks on ending this month's fighting in Rwanda between rebels invading from Uganda and government forces opened in the Kenyan capital Monday [15 Oct] between Rwandan military leader Juvenal Habyarimana and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens.

They were meeting at the Belgian ambassador's residence. Foreign and defence ministers Mark Eyskens and Guy Coeme accompanied Mr. Martens.

Major-General Habyarimana was due later on Monday to go to Tanzania to meet Ugandan leader Yoweri Museveni at talks arranged by Tanzanian President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, who will sit in on the meeting. Rwanda was formerly a Belgian territory.

In Brussels, a spokesman for Mr. Martens said Rwanda planned to refer the crisis to the United Nations Security Council. At the same time Belgium intended to consult with other members states of the European Economic Community. The Belgian delegation welcomed Rwanda's planned contacts with other regional states to find a long-lasting and peaceful solution to refugee problems in the area.

**Rwandan President Meets Moi***EA1510200690 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today at State House, Nakuru met and held discussions with the Rwandese president, Juvenal Habyarimana. The Rwandese president briefed President Moi on the prevailing situation in his country. During their discussions, the two heads of state reviewed the relations between their two countries. President Habyarimana was accompanied by his foreign minister, Mr. Casimir Bizimungu, and the Rwandese Ambassador to Kenya. [passage omitted]

**Martens Appeals for Cooperation***EA1610073090 Nairobi KTN Television in English 1800 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] Talks aimed at solving the ongoing problem in Rwanda began today between Rwandese President Juvenal Habyarimana and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. The talks, which began this morning, were held at the residence of the Belgian ambassador to Kenya in Nairobi. The two leaders are leading their respective delegations. Earlier this morning, the Rwandese leader called on President Moi at State House, Nakuru. President Habyarimana briefed the Kenyan leader on the situation in his country.

At the crucial talks in Nairobi between Belgium and Rwanda, the Belgian premier, Wilfried Martens, appealed for regional cooperation in the ongoing peace consultations. The prime minister, who talked to the press at the residence of his ambassador, hoped President Moi and other leaders in the region would participate in the search for a solution to the problem.

Prime Minister Wilfried Martens said the Belgian military presence in Rwanda was essentially for humanitarian reasons and added that it would only be for a limited time. He pointed out that they could not leave their citizens unprotected without a cease-fire agreement, and expressed his hope that this would be possible within three to six months. Martens stressed that they were only interested in protecting Belgian citizens, and, if necessary, evacuating them.

Meanwhile, a political solution that would bring back stability to Rwanda and make it possible for Belgian nationals to continue living there is being worked on. The Belgian premier said they hoped to meet not only with Rwandese authorities during their mission, but also hoped it would be possible to involve Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi, as well as other leaders from the region, including the presidents of Uganda and Burundi. Martens said the committee to be formed would then take steps towards bringing about a cease-fire agreement.



**President Moi Comments on Koigi wa Wamwere**

EA1510202090 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili  
1320 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Excerpt from President Daniel arap Moi's address to a rally at Afraha Stadium in Nakuru on 15 October—live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] As Kenyans, even before the changes in Eastern Europe, we had our own democracy. We cannot turn around and say we had no democracy and that from now on we should proceed toward democracy. We have always had a genuine democracy, and it is a perfect democracy—one which is beneficial to us and one which the citizens themselves see as useful.

Others in their pursuit of greatness and because of their ulterior motives began preaching in a language understood by foreigners. They went to Europe, America, and everywhere, claiming that Kenya has no democracy just because this is the language understood there. They spread many lies, even on human rights. That is why I have been cautioning the citizens to be aware of such detractors. I have been telling you the truth. I have also been telling the Christians to be careful not to confuse their role as clergymen with politics. Recently you saw what happened. The young fellow who used to live here, Koigi wa Wamwere, cannot even lead a location, let alone the nation. [applause] He fled abroad; I don't want to say much. He went outside to train as a guerrilla, and he trained 60 other youths outside this country to go and create chaos.

First he sent his wife and children out of the country for their safety so when they carried out their sinister activities of killing people his family would be safe far away. [applause] Then we trailed him and when he was captured you saw what the newspapers printed and the items he had: 10 rifles and 10 modern grenades. When you throw one of the grenades at a crowd of people, many die.

We have also arrested many other people. Others are fleeing all over the place, but we are getting fast reports. I call on the citizens all over the country to report such people to the police, the administration, and the authorities. Their plan was to start creating chaos in Nairobi. They were afraid of committing their crimes in Nakuru, because the people here are always alert. [applause] I thank the people of Nakuru; stay united. [applause] [passage omitted]

**Mandela Comments on 'Professional Death Squads'**

EA1510173090 Nairobi KTN Television in English  
2000 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Excerpt from African National Congress, ANC, leader Nelson Mandela's news conference on arrival in Nairobi on 13 October—recorded]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The ANC leader said the factional violence in South Africa had assumed a new

dimension with the introduction of death squads sponsored by the racist government.

[Mandela] The latest phase in the violence that is raging throughout South Africa is the emergence of what we regard as a third force. Originally the violence took the form of a conflict between two political organizations, the ANC and Inkatha, but now it has taken a different form altogether. We are now having highly trained professional death squads which are acting in the same way in which Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] is acting in Mozambique, and you must remember the history of South Africa in regard to Renamo. They took over that organization, that movement from the Rhodesians, and the government supported it until the Nkomati Accord, and although the government itself has denied the responsibility for the activities of Renamo after the Nkomati Accord, nevertheless the security forces in the country were very much involved, and the government has actually admitted that.

We therefore believe that the same forces which have been supporting and instigating Renamo in Mozambique are doing the same thing today in our country. These, as I say, are now professional death squads which go into the trains; they don't utter a single word and they kill people either by shooting them or by slashing them with pangas and disappear just as they came in suddenly.

The reluctance of the government to suppress this violence when they know the origin of it has cast serious doubts on the readiness of the government to contribute toward the creation of a climate conducive to negotiations. If the government, if we are unable to reach a peaceful resolution of our problems, then the armed struggle shall continue. We have made that perfectly clear.

**Uganda**

**Ambassador Denies Government Ignored Refugees**

EA1310121490 Kampala Domestic Service  
in English 0400 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] The Rwandese ambassador to Uganda, Mr. Clavar Kanyarushoki, has addressed newsmen in Kampala to state his government's stand on the issue of Rwandese refugees in neighboring countries and to clarify the situation now obtaining in his country following last week's forceful return home of Rwandese refugees. The ambassador said there are signs that the government has been serious on the refugee problem, not only in Uganda but also in other countries like Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, and Zaire. He spoke of the evidence on paper where on many occasions heads of states of Uganda and Rwanda have met and discussed the problem. He denied that his government had closed the doors to Rwandese refugees. He claimed that it is only that his government has never got any genuine counterpart serious on the issue within the ranks of the Rwandese Patriotic Front to talk to.



**Visiting Soviet Delegation Meets Law Minister***MB1510144090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1325 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 15 SAPA—The Soviet delegation of scientists, researchers, journalists and economists currently visiting South Africa were meeting Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok on Monday [15 Oct] afternoon for "informal talks." The delegation last week met Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, although no statement was issued after the meeting.

The southern African branch of the International Freedom Foundation [IFF] is hosting the group who are on a private fact-finding visit to South Africa. The group is meeting a wide range of people in the political, social, economic and constitutional fields while in South Africa. The IFF said it would not be releasing the group's formal programme. A Law and Order [Ministry] spokesman said a statement may be released after Monday's meeting with Mr. Vlok.

**PAC President 'Fighting For His Life'***MB1610132790 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1256 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 16 SAPA—The president of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] of Azania, Mr Zephaniah Mothopeng, is fighting for his life at the Johannesburg Hospital.

"The president of the Pan Africanist Congress, Comrade Zephaniah Mothopeng, is at the Johannesburg Hospital fighting for his life," a statement by the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC internal) said on Tuesday.

"Comrade Zeph Mothopeng was admitted on the night of October 14th, three days after he had left the same hospital.

"Comrade Mothopeng is suffering from chest cancer that is affecting his lungs and heart and has returned to hospital due to infection in his blood and pneumonia," according to the statement.

The statement said doctors were battling to save his life and believed that the only thing that kept him alive was the will to see the struggle reach its logical conclusion.

"The PAC and the Azanian people hold the South African Government responsible for his health," the PAC said.

**Goals of Mandela's Far East Trip Outlined***MB1310203690 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2028 GMT 13 Oct 90*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 13 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela will not only pay courtesy calls during his three-week trip

to the Far East—he will also request material assistance for the ANC in South Africa.

Mr. Mandela flew from Jan Smuts Airport, outside Johannesburg, on Saturday afternoon just after 5 PM on an official visit to India, Malaysia, Indonesia, Australia and Japan, and possibly Brunei too. On his return he is expected to stop-over in London.

He will be accompanied on the trip by fellow National Executive Committee members Barbara Masekela, Thomas Nkobi—the ANC treasurer-general, and Stanley Mabisela. On Saturday night they will stop-over in Nairobi, Kenya, mainly for the purpose of boarding a plane for the Far East on Sunday.

Mr. Mabisela said the stop-over in Kenya would include "diplomatic niceties," and a courtesy call to Kenyan President Arap Moi. Their first stop in the Far East will be India, where Mr. Mandela will receive the country's highest award—the Jewel of India.

"First of all, Mr. Mandela has been invited by all these countries to pay a state visit," Mr. Mabisela said before their departure. "He also is glad to be visiting these countries because many of them assisted the African National Congress through all the years that Mr. Mandela was in jail, and he wants to say thank you. The help they have given us is of course still needed and required," he added.

"These are countries that have gone through the problems of colonialism, and therefore we still need their assistance for us to reach the point where we can say we also are free, and we've overcome the problem of apartheid colonialism. We need their support politically, diplomatically and materially at this time. We shall be asking, as we always do, for all-round assistance including financial assistance."

Asked what kind of material aid the ANC delegation would be requesting, Mr. Mabisela said: "The ANC has been unbanned since February 2. Before that we were officially non-existent. Now the ANC has divided the country into 11 regions for political and administrative purposes, and we have to establish offices in all these regions. We have to bring in office equipment, transport, and employ the minimum personnel required to run the ANC offices. Therefore, from that point of view we do need financial assistance," Mr. Mabisela said.

"We don't have any businesses here as you know—no businesses which can generate money for us—and so the ANC still needs the financial and material assistance of the international community."

**ANC 'Hardliners' Behind Attack on De Klerk***MB1410111190 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR  
in English 14 Oct 90 p 1*

[Article by David Breier: "ANC Row With FW a victory for Hardliners"]

[Text] African National Congress [ANC] hardliners achieved a breakthrough this week when they persuaded the ANC to issue a stinging attack on the good faith of the Government, sources close to the ANC have disclosed.

The resulting row has delayed the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles who are essential for the ANC's participation in negotiations.

And the Government's chief negotiator, Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen, dismissed any hopes of a future alliance with the ANC, saying policy differences were simply too great. He said an alliance including Nats would beat the ANC in elections and predicted some ANC members would even join the alliance.

Relations between the Government and ANC worsened this week into mutual mudslinging as they accused each other of contravening formal agreements drawn up in the Groote Schuur and Pretoria Minute.

ANC militants, including Umkhonto we Sizwe [ANC military wing] chief-of-staff Chris Hani, have apparently become increasingly concerned that ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela appears too soft after every meeting with President F W de Klerk.

The ANC issued a statement accusing Mr de Klerk, on the eve of his departure for Portugal and Britain, of breaching confidentiality and questioned his integrity because he had dealt with this week's discussions with the ANC at a National Party public meeting in Port Elizabeth.

Mr de Klerk criticised the ANC for continuing to recruit fighters despite its undertaking in the Pretoria Minute to suspend armed actions and related activities.

But a defiant Mr Hani said this week the ANC would stop recruiting "soldiers" not when the Rubicon was crossed, but when the country had advanced thousands of kilometres past it.

#### **Further on 6 Aug ANC Meeting With Government**

*MB1510113690 Lusaka SECHABA in English  
Oct 90 pp 16, 17*

[Issued by ANC: "ANC Report Back To The People of South Africa"]

[Text] Our all-round offensive against apartheid has led South Africa to the beginning of a new and democratic era. We still have some distance to cover before apartheid is replaced by a democratic Constitution. Although we have made substantial advances, certain stumbling blocks remain in our way. Below is a report and assessment of the second meeting held between the ANC [African National Congress] and the government in Pretoria on August 6 1990.

#### **The Obstacles**

Before the Pretoria meeting the following obstacles stood in the way of the peaceful resolution of the problems of our country:

1. All political prisoners and detainees had not been released;
2. Political trials were still continuing;
3. Security legislation was still on the law books and was being used against our people;
4. The State of Emergency in Natal was still in place.

The ANC has also noted the steady deterioration of the situation in Natal and other parts of the country. In addition to police violence against the people, it is quite clear that the state has connived with vigilante forces in their criminal actions.

#### **The Gains**

The Pretoria meeting achieved the following major advances for the people of our country:

**1. A timetable for the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles.** The release of political prisoners will start from September 1 1990. It is expected that most political prisoners will be released by December 1 1990. Within the same period, all political trials should cease and all political detainees be released. We also expect most exiles to return during this period—indemnified from prosecution.

However, a few disputed cases will be examined on an individual basis by a Working Group consisting of the ANC, other political organisations and the government.

**2. The government has committed itself to amending existing security legislation at the next session of parliament. In addition it will give immediate consideration to repealing all provisions of the Internal Security Act that:**

- prohibit the furtherance of communism;
- list or ban activists;
- require newspapers to pay a deposit before registering.

#### **The Natal Situation**

While the State of Emergency continues to exist in Natal, both parties committed themselves to search for peace and stability in the spirit of mutual trust.

The demands made by the ANC still stand. They are:

1. The arrest and prosecution of warlords and perpetrators of violence;
2. Lifting of the State of Emergency;
3. Disbanding of KwaZulu Police;
4. Dissolution of the KwaZulu bantustan.

### The Armed Struggle

In view of the priority the ANC gives to the peaceful solution of the country's problems, we have taken the initiative to suspend the armed struggle. This means that the ANC will not carry out any further armed actions and related activities such as the infiltration of armed cadres and weaponry. The ANC will participate in monitoring the activity of the SAP [South African Police] and the SADF [South African Defense Force].

The following points must be noted:

- the armed struggle has not been abandoned;
- the People's Army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], has not been dissolved;
- we have not forfeited our right to self-defence.

Therefore, continued suspension is conditional on the behaviour of the South African Police and Defence Force.

### Mass Action Continues

Mass struggles have to continue in all spheres of our lives to achieve our objective of a united, non-racial democratic and non-sexist society. The government must listen to the demands of the people.

### A Democratic Constitution

Whilst the obstacles are being removed, exploratory talks on the drawing up of a democratic constitution may begin. The ANC's position is that there must be an Interim Government to supervise the transitional process. A Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of one-person-one-vote and on a common voters' roll, must be responsible for the drawing up of the new Constitution.

The African National Congress is committed to the achievement of a united, non-racial, democratic South Africa. We have initiated the process of talks to realise this objective. In this regard we have taken, and will continue to take, certain measures which will facilitate the success of this process.

### Joint ANC-COSATU Response to Violence

MB1510112590 Lusaka SECHABA in English  
Oct 90 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Violence Among the People, ANC and COSATU Respond"]

[Text] The immediate response of the African National Congress [ANC] and the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU] to the escalating violence came in the form of this call to the people made on August 16 1990 in Johannesburg.

Violence among the people has reached alarming proportions. The blood of black people is flowing like rivers.

Lives are being lost in the hundreds: babies, youth, women and men. Why do we butcher one another like beasts? There is certainly no reasonable answer to this question.

There are a few misguided individuals sneaking into our ranks—in the hostels and in our communities—calling on us to fight against one another. They spread rumours that one section of the community is planning to attack another. They have taken it upon themselves to divide us along ethnic lines. They urge one language group to fight another. Within the hostels, hatred is being sown everywhere.

- Yes, we might have political differences.
- Yes, we might belong to different political organisations.
- Yes, we do not speak one language.
- Yes, we do come from various parts of the country.

But this should be the basis for our unity, not for violent conflict among the people. We can and must debate, yes. But butchering one another will not take anyone anywhere. No one can claim to gain from the shedding of blood among the people.

The African National Congress and the Congress of South African Trade Unions appeal for calm among the people: workers, students, teachers, housewives, the unemployed and others. This senseless carnage must stop.

- We all desperately need freedom.
- We all need jobs and a living wage.
- We all need housing.
- We all need better education.

Killing one another will not bring us these and other rights. Every conflict among the oppressed people take away the strength we need to achieve our freedom. Every black life lost prolongs the period of our suffering.

The ANC and COSATU appeal for peace among the people: no matter what country you come from, there is no reason for us to murder one another.

The violence among the people must stop.

- Beware the wedge-drive, who comes to you demanding that you go out and attack your fellow brothers and sisters.
- Beware the rumour-monger who whispers into your ear that people who speak a different language from yours are your enemies.
- Look out for the cunning plotter, who seeks to breed hatred between you and those who stay in the hostels, between you and those who stay in the locations.
- Refuse to be provoked.

Those who want to deepen the wounds of conflict must be isolated. If and when we are united, the rumour-mongers will stick out like a sore thumb.



The ANC and COSATU call on all our people to bring peace and unity within our communities:

- Young and old;
- Hostel-dwellers and township residents;
- People who speak different languages;
- Individuals from different areas of the country.

The role of the police is to save the community, not to fan the flames of conflict. Peace and calm must be brought to the ravaged communities. We cannot afford any more loss of life. Our country and our nation needs peace and justice. **Let us stop slaughtering one another.**

#### ANC's Hani Comments on Negotiations, Government

MB1510205090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1844 GMT 15 Oct 90

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 15 SAPA—Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] Chief of Staff Chris Hani is under no illusions about his crucial meeting with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok in Pretoria on Tuesday [16 Oct] because he says he knows the government has a double agenda aimed at weakening the ANC [African National Congress].

Mr. Hani, also a top SA [South African] Communist Party [SACP] and African National Congress National Executive Committee member, will lead the ANC delegation in the joint working group on the suspension of the armed struggle. Mr. Vlok will head the government side. In an interview with SAPA, Mr. Hani made it clear he would be going to the Pretoria meeting, his first with government since regaining his indemnity against prosecution, "to state and restate our positions."

"We'll face them and place these positions, and we'll persuade them to accept that there are certain things you can't do," he maintained.

The ANC delegation would not accept anything from the government's side which was "going to be detrimental to interests of the people of South Africa." He added: "We shall argue for a situation where the outcome must finally be in the interest of everybody."

Asked about the relationship between the ANC and the government, which according to the media was strained last week after an angry war of words between the two parties, Mr. Hani argued that the government had a double agenda aimed at weakening the ANC.

He admitted though that he in turn wanted to weaken the ruling National Party [NP]: "I want to weaken them and discredit them so that our people never vote for a Nationalist Party government."

The ANC chief of MK complained though at the manner in which he alleged the government was trying to weaken the ANC—"They are doing this in a very brazen way, by

attacking personalities, by sniping and by returning the security laws." The only reason the two sides were talking was not because they trusted each other, but because both parties had realised "in the back of our minds that this is where you have to go."

Mr. Hani said the ANC realised though that the NP had a double agenda in a bid to weaken the ANC. "They want to weaken us, and our response will be to strengthen ourselves and step up the struggle so that they realise it is not possible to weaken us. We must force this government to realise that they cannot go back," Mr. Hani argued. "The only way forward is a democratic state."

MK's chief of staff added: "I think the government recognises that it cannot defeat us. At the same time we also recognise that they are still strong—they've got an army. Therefore I think the two sides feel that they should negotiate a settlement."

However, Mr. Hani criticised the government for allegedly trying to determine the shape of the upcoming negotiation process. "The Nationalist Party government wants to draw the rules for the whole negotiation process and it wants everybody to strictly obey those rules," he maintained. "This government has not accepted the position that there are two, or more than two, parties to the negotiation process and that the rules must be determined jointly. They act unilaterally, like when they refused to renew our indemnity," he argued, referring to the withdrawal of his indemnity, and that of senior SACP members Mac Maharaj, being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, and Ronnie Kasrils, who went underground at the time of Mr. Maharaj's detention.

According to Mr. Hani, the government's recent handling of the detention of rightwingers clearly showed it was more concerned with pleasing its traditional constituency, while ignoring the ANC's need to think of its own supporters.

"There are double standards here—they adopt softer measures when they deal with the rightwing." He mentioned the detention of rightwinger 'Piet Skiet' ['Piet the Trigger'] Rudolph, whose son was allowed to visit him in prison after allegations that he had been maltreated. However, when the ANC made similar allegations about its own members in jail, he said the government ignored them: "We don't see the same speedy intervention by the government to check whether these stories or rumours are correct. They think it is important for them to please their constituency and fail to remember that we have got to please our constituency too. We've reached the present stage of our struggle because of the support that has been given by the majority of the people in this country. They want democracy. They want to see the government moving (forward). So they must not force us into positions which are unacceptable to the oppressed people of this country," Mr. Hani warned.



Mr. Hani also criticised the government for allowing the rightwing to, "in a haughty and flaunting manner, put on uniforms and display weapons openly. There's no teargas used against them," he said.

"But if 200 young people in Soweto or Gugulethu had to come out with the same weapons, the police and the army would intervene and we would see bloodshed. We have seen cases where marshalls have been arrested just for having toy weapons," Mr. Hani said. "In my view it is quite clear that this government has not taken firm measures to deal firmly with those who are opposing the process of negotiations."

In a further criticism of government leaders, he said: "I do not like some of the utterances of the leaders of the Nationalist Party. They come out and say: 'the majority of ANC leaders are reasonable, but there are elements within the NEC (ANC National Executive Committee) that want to disrupt the negotiation process. This is cheap politicking,'" Mr. Hani stressed. "I think it is intended to create misunderstanding within the African National Congress and to confuse its followers as much as possible. On the part of the leaders of the Nationalist Party, it's also indulging in point scoring—because why else do you stand up and say: 'the ANC's divided'. What are the facts?"

He added: "Again it means that you (the government) are not negotiating in order to find an answer to the problems of the country. You are negotiating in order to weaken your adversary so that you should come out on top. After the utterances of some of the leaders of the Nationalist Party the past few weeks I am now convinced they still regard the ANC as a key adversary—not to negotiate successfully with it but to create as many problems for the ANC and to weaken the ANC as much as possible."

According to Mr. Hani, he saw the government's recent actions as "a verbal war of attrition" against the ANC. "We are going to point this out to the government," he said referring to Tuesday's ANC meeting with the government on the suspension of the armed struggle.

At the height of last week's war of words between the ANC and the government, the Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee announced the temporary halting of procedures to free political prisoners and indemnify exiles—a crucial ANC pre-condition before negotiations for a new South African constitution can begin in serious. Mr. Coetsee also issued a sharp reply to an ANC attack which accused the government of bad faith.

This followed a number of highly critical speeches of the ANC delivered by top government members, including President F.W. de Klerk, at the Cape NP Congress last Monday. Earlier in the day there had been a top-level meeting in Cape Town between the ANC and the government.

Mr. Hani added: "We are going to tell them that this approach is not conducive to the climate that they want

for negotiations, because they go out of their way to attack us including serious personal attacks against individual members of the African National Congress. I don't think that these sort of things reflect their stated commitment to negotiations."

### Article Discusses ANC Nationalization Plan

MB1510121090 Lusaka SECHABA in English  
Oct 90 pp 13-15

[Article by Slumko Sogoni: "Towards a Post-Apartheid economy"]

[Text] The legalisation of the ANC [African National Congress] and the beginning of talks on the removal of obstacles to a negotiated settlement of the South African conflict have meant that the movement and its policies, especially its perspectives on post-apartheid economy, can now be closely scrutinised. This puts pressure on the ANC to put forward a viable economic policy which would offer all, especially black, people a better life, security and comfort for generations to come.

The ANC has, therefore, to come up with a clearly conceived and detailed programme which will ensure economic efficiency and social justice. This article focuses on nationalisation, because this undoubtedly is an economic strategy which has provoked a lot of interest from the media and analysts, and, not least, the people of South Africa, black and white. There have, quite frankly, been distortions, hysteria and scare-mongering surrounding the question of nationalisation.

Monopoly has been a dominant feature of apartheid capitalist development. Centralisation, which began in the mining industry, later spilled over to manufacturing, especially in the 1960's. This saw an unprecedented economic boom and capital intensity in this sector. The scramble for profits in a limited market—a product of intensive exploitation (of mainly black workers—inevitably gave rise to internationalisation of capital and stretching of production beyond South Africa's borders.

Capital-intensive labour techniques, and capital export existed alongside alarmingly rising unemployment, critical skilled labour shortage, balance of payments crisis and inflation. In short, there were fundamental structural contradictions within the system, and they could no longer be contained, especially when they were exacerbated by mass political struggle.

Throughout the 1980's, the regime attempted, as it had done from the close of the 1970's, to restructure the relations of political domination and economic exploitation of black people. The switch in the balance of power in favour of the liberation movement had become irreversible.

This is the reason why both sides to the conflict are now moving towards a negotiated peace formula.

For the purpose of this paper, what needs to be emphasised is that the South African economy has been and is

dominated by monopoly capitalists. It has guaranteed white privilege, and extremely exploited black workers. The state has actively enforced and ensured this situation by deficit spending through parastatals such as ARMSCOR [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], IDC [Industrial Development Corporation] and so on. In short, it sustained crucial industries designed to make the country 'self-sufficient', undertook massive capital investment to promote economic growth through loans, research subsidies, tariff protection, import-substitution, and so on. This intervention in the economy, it must be stressed, was an attempt to grapple with fundamental contradictions within apartheid legislation.

It is, therefore, abundantly clear that a future government would inherit a depressed economy with structural contradictions. Such a government's priority would have to correct the extreme imbalances which have characterised the system. Central to the ANC economic strategy for a future nonracial democratic South Africa would then be nationalisation of the major industries. The state would also play a central role in ensuring economic growth so that equitable redistribution of the country's wealth can become a reality. As already pointed out above, nationalisation has been, and is bound to be, a contentious issue, which is why the movement has a duty to clarify it, and of course with consultation and participation of the people of South Africa.

Nationalisation as an economic strategy is nothing new. Nor is it an alien doctrine. It occurs when the state owns a whole company or a majority shareholding therein. Its objective is to shift the balance in favour of social benefit rather than profit maximisation for the all-powerful private enterprise. It must immediately be stressed that the aim of a government which embarks on a nationalisation programme is not necessarily to destroy private enterprise, but rather to control its social injustices. The British government's nationalisation after World War II did not eradicate private enterprise whatsoever. Instead, private enterprise thrived.

In the 1960's, developing countries, in an effort to improve their bargaining power vis-a-vis developed countries, and to control the power of the multinational corporations (MNC's) and improve the material welfare of the mass of their people, nationalised major industries. The question of whether or not the strategy brought about the desired results is not discussed here. The programme was coupled with huge state expenditure in the infrastructure to support and stimulate private enterprise (to open up domestic markets and stimulate internal demand).

It is necessary to examine the legality of this measure. Every sovereign country has an inalienable right to follow its own path of national economic development; no country has a right to impose arbitrarily upon others its view on how to pursue that goal. This must be stressed, because we have heard a lot about hawks within western administrations and the bourgeoisie within and

outside South Africa being very much concerned about the ANC's 'socialist' or 'communist' blueprint for a post-apartheid economy.

In 1962, the General Assembly of the United Nations inter alia declared.

*"...nationalisation, expropriation or requisition shall be based on grounds or reasons of public utility, security or the national interest which are recognised as overriding purely individual or private interests ..."*

Quoted in *SECHABA*, July 1987, p.13

Similarly, in 1975, the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted by the Second General Conference of United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) stated:

*"... every State has the inalienable right to exercise freely its sovereignty and permanent control over its natural resources, both terrestrial and marine, and over all economic activity for the exploitation of these resources in the manner appropriate to its circumstance, including nationalisation in accordance with its laws as an expression of this right ..."*

Thus, the people of South Africa have a perfectly legal right to their own prescription as to what road to follow to national economic independence and prosperity. The relevance of the Freedom Charter, ever since it was drawn up in 1955, has not diminished, but is widely accepted up to this day by all progressives, the democratic mass movement and the working people in South Africa.

The "Recommendations on post-apartheid economic policy" produced at the conclusion of a consultative workshop organised by the ANC and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] in Harare from April 28 to May 1 1990 said:

*"The transformation of the economy will require a viable state sector. Nationalisation would be an essential part of the reconstruction programme of such a state."*

The document also specifically spells out the responsibility and roles the state would have to assume to promote efficiency and growth. Nowhere is it stated that private capital initiative would be stifled or eradicated. State corporations or parastatals would also be set up. The decision to present the proposals to all South Africans for consultation and to hold further workshops reflects the seriousness with which the organisers and participants regarded the enormously difficult tasks that lie ahead. The practical problems a post-apartheid South Africa would have in running the economy are outside the scope of this paper.

It is an inescapable fact that an economic programme which incorporates nationalisation and guarantees a central role for the state in guiding the country towards the next century would be extremely attractive to the

vast majority of South Africans. This is why effective presentation of policies is extremely important for the movement. There is no shadow of doubt that nationalisation is popular to the overwhelming majority of workers.

If the apartheid state was able to undertake such gigantic projects as it had in the past, the difference between it and the post-apartheid state would be that of priorities, and what would best serve the interest of all South Africans, especially blacks. Our struggle has both national and class aspects. It must, therefore, be seen as no surprise when we envisage economic measures which appear to be 'socialist.'

There is growing evidence that black business is divided over the question of nationalisation—what needs, and what does not need, to be nationalised. This was reported in THE WEEKLY MAIL of August 3 1990. The problem seems to be a theoretical one—the conceptual interpretation of the phrase. Malunga writes that some prefer the term 'government intervention' to 'nationalisation'. This may be because of the reasons already stated above—nationalisation being 'socialist.' Wholesale nationalisation, or taking into public ownership all the means of production, has been associated with East European countries, where communism or socialism has allegedly failed. In such countries, there were economies planned by a central agency of the government which set production targets to be achieved by state enterprise, with the state setting up prices and what amounts of raw materials and parts to use. That is not what is envisaged by the ANC. The East European system left almost no room for private enterprise and market forces.

The setting up of state corporations or parastatals or joint ventures may amount to one and the same thing: state intervention in the economy. For instance, the Zambian government at liberation nationalised 51 percent of Anglo-American-owned copper mines, and this is normally referred to as a parastatal.

Other observers may refer to the same arrangement as a joint venture. It is interesting to note that Anglo-American might be "willing to enter into mining venture partnerships with a future government," according to BUSINESS DAY of July 12 1990.

Nationalisation can be total or partial, and the ANC has not yet decided what form is favourable or more beneficial, because "these are crucially complex issues with no easy answers ..." (EVENING POST May 3 1990). This is the reason why the movement argues that it would seriously consider "better alternatives (to nationalisation), to seriously address this economic restructuring" (CAPE TIMES May 14 1990).

Be that as it may, the nationalisation envisaged by the ANC and its allies would definitely not be total or wholesale. The state, as in many countries which implemented the strategy, would entail that it is involved in capital accumulation in competition with private capital and sometimes in partnership with either local or foreign

capital. It sees its role as central in the effort to redress economic inequalities. The economic programme for a post-apartheid South Africa and its practical implications will be an iron test of the non-racial government, for national liberation would be meaningless without social emancipation.

### CP National Congress Begins in Durban 16 Oct

*MB1610070590 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
0500 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] The Conservative Party's [CP] national congress gets under way in Durban today, less than two days after the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act.

Angry delegates say they will defend their right to segregate facilities despite government threats of prosecution for renegade councils separating facilities by alternative means.

CP spokesman Clive Derby-Lewis said yesterday the CP plans to force the government to hold a white election, saying the ballot will prove President de Klerk does not have a mandate to give away what they called white security.

The congress will also debate a motion claiming 87 percent of South Africa as a white homeland, because they feel segregation is the only policy that will work in South Africa.

### Repeal of Separate Amenities Act Viewed

*MB1510153090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1406 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[By Neil Oelofse]

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 15 SAPA—The repeal on Monday [15 Oct] of the racially discriminatory reservation of Separate Amenities Act—for 37 years a pillar of apartheid legislation—signalled new freedom for South African blacks, but white rightwingers expressed bitterness at being forced into sharing public facilities with black people and vowed to counter the scrapping of the law at grassroots level.

The Conservative Party [CP] in a statement said it would renew the struggle for Afrikaner freedom and the right for "own" community life, and suggested the government should accept responsibility for the increasing racial tension that would "necessarily arise from the repeal of the act."

CP deputy leader Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg said the reformist National Party government of State President F.W. de Klerk had, with the removal of the act from the statute books, "destroyed a considerable part of white people's own community life," while previously promising to do the opposite.

The Separate Amenities Act had for years provided for "good order" because it had prevented racial friction at public facilities, Dr. Hartzenberg said.



Although Dr. Hartzenberg's statement did not say how the CP planned to maintain racial segregation at public amenities without the act, all 102 Conservative Party-controlled town councils across the country have reportedly promised to introduce measures which would effectively restrict blacks from using public facilities.

These measures include denying "non-residents" access to swimming pools, libraries, pleasure resorts and other facilities or charging them prohibitive fees to use them. Another racially discriminating law, the Group Areas Act, prevents black people from living in "white" areas. Black people are therefore "non-residents" by definition.

Brakpan CP Mayor Willie Olivier said a card system identifying the town's ratepayers would be implemented in order to charge "non-residents" considerably more for the use of the town's amenities. Although "people of other colours" would be free to use Brakpan's facilities provided they were prepared to pay more, Mr. Olivier admitted the measure was being introduced in an attempt to keep the town white.

Government responded to these tactics on Sunday by warning that legislation could be introduced to stop the CP from discriminating on the basis of colour where the use of public facilities was concerned. Planning and Provincial Affairs Minister Hernus Kriel also said the CP would find itself on the losing side of legal battles in court if it persisted with racial discrimination. Black political organisations suggested harsher, more immediate reprisals for the CP-controlled towns.

"Our response is mass action," United Democratic Front [UDF] spokesman Titus Mafolo told SAPA. "Those CP towns who refuse to allow all people to use facilities can expect mass consumer boycotts among other forms of protest."

Mr. Mafolo said the CP was creating an atmosphere of conflict by clinging to outdated policies, and the Group Areas Act was providing them with the loophole to continue doing so.

Democratic Party MP [member of Parliament] Jan van Eck warned that the CP steps to maintain separate amenities would "foul up the political climate to such an extent that the negotiation process can be set back years. Unless the government takes immediate steps to make this circumvention illegal, the UDF and all South Africans who are determined that apartheid should go will indeed be justified in taking appropriate punitive action against such local authorities."

Mr. van Eck "urgently called" on Minister Kriel to prepare special legislation to prevent local authorities from retaining separate amenities. He said Parliament should be convened immediately to rush through such legislation before the start of the December school holidays. "Unless this is done, the holiday period may see nationwide confrontation between racist local authorities and the majority of South Africans."

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported that the scrapping of racially exclusive local facilities passed almost unnoticed in the Cape peninsula and southern Cape, but the local branch of the UDF expressed concern at "the privatisation of apartheid."

The town clerks of Cape Town, Fish Hoek, Bellville, Brackenfell, Kraaifontein and Milnerton all said municipal facilities had been open to all races for some time. However, UDF Western Cape Secretary Willie Hofmeyr said a number of privately-owned concerns seemed intent on remaining racially exclusive, such as the Rondali Tourist Resort chain.

Rondali's general manager, Mr. D. Schreuder, said the company's resorts would continue to admit only white people at least until a full board meeting next week.

In CP-controlled Mossel Bay, municipal facilities were opened without apparent problems. However, the Hartenbos Resort, owned by the Afrikaanse Taal en Kultuurvereniging, will remain open only for Afrikaans-speaking whites.

An interdenominational prayer meeting will be held in Mossel Bay on Monday night to "mark the scrapping of segregated facilities," SABC said.

Referring to threats by Conservatives to thwart government's move to open amenities to all, Transvaal Administrator Danie Hough called on people in the province to "act responsibly in these difficult but exciting times."

He said he knew a few local authorities had threatened to oppose the measure, and noted this would not only be contrary to the law, but could lead to local authorities becoming involved in litigation. According to Mr. Hough, this would "not be beneficial to taxpayers."

The SA [South African] Chamber of Business (SACOB) welcomed the repeal of the act, saying the move would have a positive effect on overseas perceptions and "open the way towards further normalising South Africa's international position." SACOB repeated Mr. Hough's warning to "those few local authorities who are set on perpetuating racial discrimination... as this could lead to costly and unnecessary litigation."

#### **Group Areas Repeal Effect on Property Market**

*MB1310134290 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR  
in English 13 Oct 90 p 11*

[Article by Frank Jeans: "Boom Ahead Once Group Areas Go"]

[Text] While the property market, in common with other sectors of the economy, is feeling the crunch of the recessionary phase, there is no doubt that as it emerges from the down-swing, it will present a vastly different scene.



Economic forecasters and the industry generally believe that because of the political factors which must now come into play, the next property cycle will in no way resemble conditions which followed previous downturns.

The expected removal of group areas [Group Areas Act], will mean more and more mobility in the market and there is consensus among property analysts that resultant demand will inevitably create a boom.

However, analysts warn against unbridled optimism as "white flight" could in some areas cause property prices to decline.

The Government's commitment, in the area of black low-cost housing will also lead to strong activity in this key sector.

With the abolition of group areas, real estate men believe there could well be mixed reaction from the market, with some areas affected by a drop in property prices initially, then a recovery as normality settles in.

The constant drag in the market, however, remains the high level of interest rates—one of the main reasons for the present softer trading conditions—and the homes business is unanimous that a reduction in the bond rate will give the market the tonic it so badly needs.

Nevertheless, despite the tightening of individual budgets, the market is generally regarded as having performed surprising well.

Christo Luus, economist of the United Building Society, says: "Prices have not dropped and we expect a 10 to 12 percent rise in values on average for 1990.

"Because of rising building costs, it is roughly 30 percent more expensive today to buy a new house than secure an existing property of comparable size.

"We might see a slight reduction in that 30 percent differential next year if it is unlikely that new houses will become cheaper than existing ones in the foreseeable future."

He also forecasts a worsening of the stock shortage on the market because of increased levels of immigration.

There is little doubt, though, that the relentless building cost spiral, particularly in materials, is having a dampening effect on trading volumes.

Charles Martin, economist of the Building Industries Federation [of South Africa] (BIFSA), says it now costs R [rand]1,000 to R1,200 a sq m to build the average home and the amount gets higher as the quality of the product rises.

The home building industry, too, expects that while there has been a slowdown in the rise of costs to 12 percent for this year, a further 6 to 8 percent push is forecast for 1991, which would make cost a sq m go to the R1,100 mark.

"The slowdown is the result of the sharp tendering and fierce competition for work in the market," says Mr. Martin.

He sees the forthcoming VAT [value added tax] system as aggravating the cost situation.

"Apart from the other increases, VAT in its draft form, could push the cost of building an average home by a further 5 to 8 percent," says Mr. Martin.

Johan Grotius, executive director of the National Association of Home Builders, says: "While we are still on the down-side, it is pleasing to note that we seem to have bottomed out in terms of building plans passed.

"In the past six months, there has been no further drop in the value of plans."

The real estate industry is equally bullish about prospects in the longer term and advances in the political field are seen as the main palliative to end present market sluggishness.

Scott McRae, managing director of one of the country's leading real estate networks, Camdon's Nationwide, says: "The advent of a stronger business climate on the back of political settlement could spark off rapid growth of the property market, accompanied by steep price rises.

"The indicators are unquestionably pointing to a renewed boom in property.

Mr. McRae endorses the view on the gap between new home prices and those for established properties and believes the widening differential is unlikely to continue indefinitely, with the result that a "strong upsurge in prices of existing homes will occur when the market recovers".

Bullish on the immigration issue, the Camdon's MD [managing director] reports that the group's international offices are experiencing a marked increase in inquiries from Britain, Australia and central Europe.

"Many inquiries are from older people who perceive rightly that South Africa will offer them a luxury lifestyle and their strong currencies will buy them far more in property than in their own countries," he says.

#### **Repeal of Land Acts Announcement Reported**

*MB1210152090 Johannesburg NEW NATION  
in English 12-18 Oct 90 pp 6-7*

[NEW NATION report: "To Whom Will the Land Go]

[Text] Last week's announcement of the government's intention to repeal the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts has drawn little praise.

Rather than redressing the historical imbalances in the ownership of land along racial lines, the move could accentuate the imbalance and further dispossess black people, it has been argued.

It is also argued that the move will effectively freeze 87 percent of the land in the hands of white farmers and monopoly capital and open up the remaining 13 percent held as tribal trust land to the highest bidder in the free market.

The ANC [African National Congress] has dismissed the decision to repeal the Land Act saying it was taken in the full knowledge that white domination and monopoly control of land will be secure.

Exiled constitutional law expert Professor Kader Asmal, who returned to the country briefly as a visiting professor at the University of the Western Cape said: "Perversely, the repeal of the Land Acts may have the effect of strengthening the racial ownership of land.

He also warns that the move could generate more tensions especially when rural communities see grazing land, for example, which has been held in trust until now, passing into private hands.

Asmal argues that there is little doubt that the announcement was made with express strategic political reasons in mind and to maximise political gains internationally.

"Significantly enough," he says, "the decision was announced after a meeting with homeland leaders.

"Questions also need to be asked as to why the decision was taken without consultation with interested parties beyond the homelands and why the instruments and process of negotiations were ignored," Asmal asks.

Asmal's questions take on an added meaning when examined against the background of the politics of alliance being pursued by the government in an attempt to strengthen its hand at the negotiating table.

Consultation, Asmal points out, was necessary given the fact that the repeal of the Land Acts is not as simple as scrapping the Population Registration Act or the Separate Amenities Act.

"What we need in place is a land policy that answers some critical questions that arise with the repeal of the Land Acts."

He points out that much of the 13 percent of the land in homelands is held in the name of homeland government's or ministers and there is no clarity on what happens to this land once the Land Acts go.

"Does it become free game for big capital?" Asmal asks. "If so, it will automatically only be available to those that have the market power and not to the dispossessed," he says.

"If on the other hand, hand picked homeland administrations become the legal owners, it is not possible that

we will have the perpetuation of a form of rule that is reminiscent of most bantustans, where only those who are loyal to corrupt administrations will be allowed to own land. [sentence as published]

The ANC says that legislation repealing the Land Acts must also adopt policy, which at the very least:

- Ensures that existing land rights which people and communities have to land are protected.

- makes sure that those communities removed from "black spots" have their land returned to them without delay.

- provides for legislation which will grant full protection and rights to farm workers and tenants living and working on farms.

It must also be remembered, that for many, land ownership is not just a question of a source of income but "part of a cultural mantle of security".

The mere repeal of the Land Acts does not go any distance towards addressing these desires.

Asmal says that without unhindered access to finance from the Land Bank for example, the repeal of the Land Act amounts to nought and will exacerbate landlessness among the already dispossessed.

Asmal points out that in South Africa, 70 percent of the African population cannot even afford to purchase the cheapest site and service plot.

Mark Shinnars of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] agrees and says that the planned repeal of the land laws is "insignificant because all major financial resources are still in the hands of the ruling class".

Government has, however, said that the repeal of the two land laws would be coupled with immediate non-discriminatory access to sources of finance like the Land Bank.

But even this guarantee is rendered hollow when viewed against assurances that the government is said to have given white farmers.

According to Asmal, there is a feeling that F.W. de Klerk has given farmers assurances that, as part of the new constitutional arrangement, land ownership will not be affected unless there is a willing seller and buyer.

If this is in fact the case, any new government will not be able to acquire land for social redistribution unless farmers are prepared to sell.

This effectively means that large holdings in the hands of monopoly capital and white farmers will be frozen in their hands under a new constitution.

Similar provisions were built into the Lancaster House agreement in Zimbabwe, where 250,000 whites are said to have owned more than half the land.

"Ownership cannot simply be dictated by the principle of a willing buyer and seller, Asmal argues. "We need to examine the roots of title held by land owners," he says. Here Asmal draws distinction between those that acquired land in the full knowledge that people would be forcibly evicted and those that bought land without any intention to dispossess and remove inhabitants.

The state will have to look at compensating people who had been forcibly moved off their land simply because big business wanted investment opportunities, to establish game parks, for example.

There is also the question of how people, who previously held freehold titles and were dispossessed, should be compensated. Should these tracts of land be immediately repossessed and returned?

Shinners says that the PAC, when it come into power, will not forcefully remove those who illegitimately own land. However, land which is in the hands of the unproductive will be given to those who are productive, he says.

White strategic political motivations were certainly central to the government's decision, the economic benefits that it stands to make should not be underrated. It is clear that the repeal of the Land Acts will also make it possible for the government to rid itself of the obligation to subsidise thousands of costly and unproductive farms.

According to a paper delivered at the Harare Seminar on the South African Economy in April this year, it was estimated that 27.5 percent of white commercial farms accounted for almost 73 percent of the gross farm income in 1983. These farms also controlled 80 percent of agricultural resources.

Of the remaining farms, 46,000 units were said to have been struggling to survive. Many white farmers were said to be quitting with about 3,000 on the verge of bankruptcy.

"I believe that the South African regime would welcome black land ownership of the majority of these 40,000 less profitable units. It would cure one of the regime's political and economic headaches," Helena Dolny an economist, argued at the Harare conference.

Dolny quoted Warren Clewlow, chairman of the state president's economic advisory council as saying that "as political reforms continue, black people will gain ownership of agricultural land. Existing land currently deemed unproductive could be handed over to peasant farmers..."

De Klerk's promise of the availability of finance from the Land Bank must also be examined against this background.

Small black farmers could also serve another purpose. They could be used to produce cheap food for industrial workers and thereby justify low wages and so subsidise production costs for industrial capitalists.

In Latin America, for example, "rural producers receive low prices for their produce and as a result are forced to go in for super self-exploitation...to maximise their total income," Dolny says.

More broadly the repeal of the Land Acts must be coupled with the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, the Illegal Squatting Act and what is termed as trespass legislation. The alternative is a perpetuation of the racial division of land ownership. "And apartheid will continue to rule from the grave; Asmal said.

#### **\*Expansion of East Bloc Trade Viewed**

91AF0014C Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL*  
in English 7 Sep 90 p 91

[Article by Arnold van Huyssteen]

[Text] Just a few years ago the Soviet Union was still SA's [Republic of South Africa] most sworn enemy. Now the trade and investment doors between the two are opening so wide that SA could soon have formal trade representation in Moscow.

SA Foundation CE [Chief Executive] Kurt von Schirmding describes the growing links as "a complete sea change" and as "most significant" for both countries.

But while the potential for future trade and investment links seems huge, remaining political sensitivities must be removed before formal relations can be established.

This development flows from last month's visit of a high-level trade delegation to the USSR. The delegation comprised Trade & Industry Minister Kent Durr and director-general Stef Naude, other top officials from this department and officials from the Department of Finance and the Reserve Bank, as well as an industry and a banking representative.

Just a few weeks ago SA cemented trade relations with Hungary with the abolition of surcharges on Hungarian imports (*BUSINESS* 31 August). Now the trend of a *rapprochement* with eastern Europe continues. However, trading with these emerging economies is difficult—they are woefully short of hard currency and Western countries have found they have little to offer in barter deals.

But the SA delegation did find that the Russians have something to offer: SA officials discussed a wide range of investment and business relationships—joint ventures, direct investment and trade—that could be established. And technological and scientific exchanges also seem to be on the table.

The SA delegation was hosted by the Soviet Ecoprom consortium, which the Gorbachev government put in charge of more than 20 large industrial concerns. The delegation was introduced to 110 top representatives of the Soviet industrial, scientific, technological, trade, finance, banking, economic and political establishments.



"Ecoprom has been given the task of focusing production of the concerns under its jurisdiction in a market-related direction," Naude says. "With company, banking and tax laws now being modernised in the USSR, Ecoprom's task is to lead these concerns in the direction of eventual privatisation."

Basically, the charge seems to be to transform former military-industrial plants into a market-orientated industrial sector. And, with the USSR's grave need for foreign currency, the focus is on developing export markets and obtaining Western know-how.

The USSR already offers a wide variety of products and know-how, which ranges from machine tools, civilian aircraft, micro electronics, special metals and materials to radiation technology, laser equipment and thermal cables. And they are looking for foodstuffs, glassware, medicine and consumer goods from SA.

"The Soviets also encourage joint venture investment projects in the motor vehicle, cigarette, tractor, mining and medical equipment sectors; establishment of packaging and processing plants; as well as assistance with cleaning up chemical and nuclear waste," Naude says.

Other possibilities include the servicing of the Soviet fishing fleet; providing technical know-how in solving ecological problems in the mining, forestry, machine-building and agricultural industries; and involvement with the USSR's tourism and leisure industries.

"The excellent relationships established and the good friends we made with top Ecoprom officials, scientists and industrialists, will stand SA in good stead," Naude adds.

Stellenbosch Sovietologist Philip Nel foresees the possibility of countertrade deals between SA and the Soviet Union involving the huge Soviet oil reserves.

And, adds SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] chairman Christo Viljoen, SABC's use of the U.S. Cable News Network service has been made possible by an "acceptable" cash deal involving the Soviet Gorizont satellite. "We could find no other available satellite space to rent. With a willing buyer and a willing seller, both parties are happy."

Viljoen also sees huge opportunities for SA manufacturers of PABX [expansion unknown] and other telecommunications equipment in the USSR.

SA Druggists and Adcock Ingram CEs Tony Karis and Don Bodley say they are "looking at the Soviet and east European markets"—both for providing raw materials for pharmaceutical manufacture and as possible markets for SA medicines.

But, warns Volkskas Merchant Bank senior GM [general manager] Izak Botha, who was a member of the delegation, it is essential for those dealing with the East Bloc not to do this on an "open account" but to use the financial services

of established banks on both sides to facilitate trade. "Confirmed letters of credit and other acceptable trade instruments would ensure that the risk of lack of hard currencies would not jeopardise such deals."

### **\*SAYCO Forges Links to White Youth Groups**

#### **\*Secretary Gives Reasons**

91AF0016A Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English  
5 Sep 90 p 5

[Article by Theo Rawana: "Sayco Setting Up Links with White Youth Groups"]

[Text] The SA Youth Congress (Sayco) is developing relations with white youth organisations, Jeugkrug [Afrikaans Youth for South Africa], Nusas [National Union of South African Students], youth organisations of the NP [National Party] and the DP [Democratic Party], Afrikaans culture organisations "and all those who are opposed to apartheid," says Publicity Secretary Phakamile "Parks" Mankahlana.

In an interview, Mankahlana said whites had suspicions and misconceptions about blacks.

"We can understand this as they come from different backgrounds. Our move to forge links has got to be taken seriously."

He said that until the youth asserted themselves and introduced a more aggressive stance in 1944, the ANC [African National Congress] was an organisation of conservative African nationalists, relying only on talks, deputations and peaceful appeals to government.

He added the importance of the youth could not be disputed as this segment of the population reflected a future SA [Republic of South Africa].

Through the Youth League, the "struggle" became more militant, with mass movements and boycotts, culminating in the 1952 defiance campaign, Mankahlana said.

"So the importance of the youth cannot be underestimated—and organising the youth is very important in preparing for the future."

#### **Shape**

The 26-year-old Mankahlana, a Port Elizabeth-born ex-Fort Hare law student, was deeply involved in student politics before joining Sayco in 1986.

He said Sayco was born out of a need to give shape to the youth movement, and to bring the youth under one wing.

"With a nationwide membership of about 1-million, Sayco has been part of the mass struggle, marshalling the thousands of youths who are articulating the demands of the people."

The age limit is 35, so membership included breadwinners, fathers and workers.



"You find Sayco involved in Cosatu's [Congress of South African Trade Unions] campaign against the Labour Relations Act, and in the rent and consumer boycotts."

Sayco was also involved in the campaign to stop the violence in Natal and, recently, to quell the violence on the Reef.

With the country in a period of transition, Sayco was concerned that the settlement effort initiated by government and the ANC should be seen through to its logical, amicable conclusion.

But Sayco was concerned that government was not abiding by agreements to create a climate conducive to negotiation.

He mentioned the activities of the police and "the soldiers."

"Coupled with this is government's arrest of ANC member Mac Maharaj, the withdrawal of indemnity to top ANC and SACP [South African Communist Party] members and the attempt to divorce the ANC from the SACP.

"You can't exclude a man like Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] leader Chris Hani and expect the youth to have confidence in those negotiations.

"We see this as government's attempt to neutralise the ANC—to get it to compromise on some issues and reduce its standing in the eyes of the people," Mankahlana said.

He rejected the notion that the violence in the townships was tribal, and said it was orchestrated by the state.

On a future constitution, Mankahlana said Sayco stood for one man, one vote, which was a universal concept.

A future constitution should include affirmative action to improve the lot of blacks, address the land question, redistribution of wealth and education. "It must represent a radical transformation of the present structure," he said.

#### \* AZASM Criticism

91AF0016B Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
4 Sep 90 p 11

[Article by Nkopane Makobane: "Azasm [Azanian Student Movement] Slams Sayco's [South African Youth Congress] Links with Whites"]

[Text] The South African Youth Congress [SAYCO] has come under fire from the Azanian Students' Movement [AZASM] in the latest round of war of words between the two camps.

Last week, Sayco challenged the Azanian Peoples' Organisation (Azapo) to say if it was still involved in the struggle against apartheid.

It said lately Azapo had not only watched political developments and popular mass actions with indifference, but had begun to actively campaign against them.

This attack followed Azapo's criticism of a "week of action" called by the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), the South African National Students' Congress (Sansco) and the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) to protest against the wave of violence in the townships.

Mr. Sipho Maseko, Azasm's publicity secretary, yesterday said the kind of questions raised by Sayco to the Black Consciousness Movement [BCM] could, in turn, be directed to a movement that was, "in effect, in alliance with the white minority regime."

"Our history of mass action is there for all to glean wisdom from. Our own conception of struggle in Azasm is to empower our people through community projects like the Black Students Study Projects and the Black Community programmes.

"Sayco's conception of the struggle is heavily laden with theatrical gimmicks, which help them to perform for the gallery which cares less for black lives," he said.

#### Reportage on Nelson Mandela Visit to India

WA1610101690

For Indian reportage on the visit of Dr. Nelson Mandela to India, including talks held with President Venkataraman and Prime Minister V.P. Singh, please see the South Asia division, India section of the 16 October and subsequent issues of the Near East & South Asia DAILY REPORT.

#### President De Klerk Visits Portugal, UK

WA1510122090

For reportage on the visit by President F. W. de Klerk to Portugal and the United Kingdom, including reports on his talks with Portuguese President Mario Soares and Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva, and UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher please see the Portugal and United Kingdom sections of the 15 October West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## Angola

### UN's Farah Meets Government Officials

*MB1610074590 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0600 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] Abdulrahim Farah, UN under secretary general for political questions, was received yesterday by Planning Minister Dr. Franca van Dunem with whom he discussed aspects of the UN plan for drought victims.

The UN official was also received by the Angolan foreign minister whom he briefed on the UN special program due to be launched soon.

Today, Farah is scheduled to meet representatives of the international donor community. Before departing for New York, Farah will deliver a message from the UN secretary general to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

### U.S. Congress Move on Aid to UNITA Saluted

*MB1610064190 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0600 GMT 16 Oct 90*

[Text] In a communique issued by the information ministry in Luanda yesterday, the Angolan Government saluted the U.S. House of Representatives' decision to debate military aid to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence]. The communique asks whether another decision could have been made, bearing in mind that military assistance to UNITA would be a burden on U.S. tax payers, particularly at a time when their country is facing a budget crisis and is being forced to spend huge sums of money to maintain a large-scale force in the Persian Gulf.

The information ministry regrets the fact that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker had once used again a language reminiscent of the cold war days, by stating that now would be the worst time to suspend aid to UNITA.

The communique adds that should the amendment submitted to the House of Representatives be approved, then the only way that aid could be granted to UNITA would be for President Bush to state whether U.S. national security interests are at stake in Angola.

### 'Small Money' Strike Reported in Luanda Harbor

*MB1510200490 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1920 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] Luanda, 15 Oct (ANGOP)—Money exchanges and related problems continued to dominate the national news for the third consecutive week.

The Angolan Government has decided to authorize the issue of intermediate money units in an attempt to offset the problems experienced by the people. Last Tuesday [9 Oct], the lack of small money led to the first strike in Luanda Harbor. The workers in this strategic unit demanded that an important portion of their salaries be paid in coin. Coin continues to be preferred in the market because of [words indistinct] 20 and 50 new kwanzas.

The government has also published a list of goods and services with fixed prices. It also explains methods for establishing price ceilings that will help alleviate the negative social impact in the provinces.

Meanwhile, the stick of the police force's fraud squad has begun coming down hard on those holding large amounts of coin. The first cases of counterfeiting of the new kwanza have also been detected.

### Food Convoys Return 'Safely' to Namibia

*MB1310133290 Johannesburg SATURDAY STAR  
in English 13 Oct 90 p 7*

[Report by Dale Lautenbach: "'Pathfinding' Food Convoy"]

[Text] Windhoek—The pioneering Red Cross food aid operation into the famine areas of southern Angola has so far proved problem free and one convoy of trucks has returned safely to Namibia after offloading food in UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] territory.

This represents a significant breakthrough, according to Nicholas de Rougemont, head of the ICRC [International Committee of the Red Cross] delegation.

The emergency operation involved the transport of 260 [metric] tons of maize, oil and beans to Angolans in both government and rebel UNITA-held areas.

He described the operation as "pathfinding". It was the first time in almost a decade of activity in Angola, that the ICRC had obtained agreement from both sides in the internal conflict to transport emergency assistance across front lines and from neighbouring countries.

Two convoys of trucks left Namibia earlier this week, one travelling to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] south-west capital of Lubango where it is believed to have arrived on Wednesday [10 Oct] night. The other convoy to Cacuchi just across the Namibian border in UNITA territory returned to Namibia on Thursday [11 Oct] night. The Lubango convoy is scheduled to return today.

The ICRC operation also involves cross-line flights from government-held Huambo in central Angola to the UNITA town of Likue in the south east. Two flights have made it this week and a third was due to make the trip yesterday.

The ICRC has food stores in Huambo, but has previously had to stock them with costly air transport using giant Hercules C-130s.

A third aspect of this week's ground-breaking operation was a convoy from Libito on the Angolan coast through territory in which the warring sides are active, to government-held Huambo.

The stocks had arrived in Lobito by boat, mainly from Europe.

The overland convoy was the first time such a trip had been made without a tank escort, said Mr. de Rougemont.

He said the significance of the operation lay in its "pathfinding" aspect.

There were no immediate plans to send further convoys but the point was that this could now be arranged at fairly short notice, the roads having been opened.

Mr. de Rougemont said ICRC nutrition researchers inside Angola enabled the ICRC to target areas of dire need.

### **Currency Exchange Restricted by War in Lunda-Sul**

*MB1310204490 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese  
1915 GMT 13 Oct 90*

[Text] Luanda, 12 Oct (ANGOP)—The exchange of currency in Lunda-Sul Province (eastern Angola) has been restricted only to the capital, Saurimo, where about 13 million kwanzas were collected. An official source told the Angolan News Agency today that the currency exchange could not be extended to remaining areas in the province because of the climate of insecurity caused by war. The source pointed out that the currency commission in the province is awaiting instructions from the National Bank of Angola.

According to the source, the circulation of new kwanzas is greatly reduced due to the shortage of products both on the black and official markets. The shortage of products has forced the people to resort to barter system.

## **Botswana**

### **\* Independence Party Quits Unity Talks**

*90AF0753D Gaborone BOTSWANA GUARDIAN  
in English 3 Aug 90 p 1*

[Article by Morula Morula]

[Text] Top officials of parties which were last weekend engaged in Unity talks in Francistown's Thapama Lodge, have vowed that they will continue with their efforts to unite, despite Botswana Independence Party's [BIP] decision to pull out of the talks.

One official of the Botswana National Front [BNF] said the pullout came as no surprise to the BNF. He explained that the BIP had shown their unwillingness to cooperate from the time they differed with others on the dissolution of parties.

According to officials, the other three parties-BPU [Botswana Progressive Union] and BPP [Botswana People's Party] and the BNF-wanted a gradual dissolution process while the BIP wanted them dissolved by a given date.

A BPP source said they did not agree with the BIP's idea of parties to be dissolved on a given date, because the people have to decide whether or not they think they are ready to unite their parties.

The source said before unity is finally achieved, they will have to go around and educate their supporters on the new plans. They will have to explain the advantages of working together as opposition parties. "That will take time. So it is not easy to set target dates like the BIP had required," the source said.

The three other parties resolved that they would continue to work towards their goal of total unity. As one of the first steps towards that direction, the three parties agreed that they would closely work together, amongst other things.

The source said there are plans to start compiling a new constitution that will be acceptable to all parties.

We have also reliably learnt that a committee made out of members of the three parties will be established to look into different issues affecting the unity of the parties.

According to sources, the committee will deal with issues such as designing new uniform and adopting new slogans amongst other things.

### **\* People's Party Wins North East Contest**

*90AF0753C Gaborone BOTSWANA GUARDIAN  
in English 17 Aug 90 p 1*

[Article by Lekopanye Mooketsi]

[Excerpt] At least for now the Botswana Peoples Party can rest assured that it is still controlling the North East District Council.

This follows the Botswana People's Party's [BPP] victory over the BDP [Botswana Democratic Party] in the Zwenshambe Council Ward bye-elections that took place on Saturday.

Historically, the North East Constituency has been a BPP stronghold but last year the BPP lost the parliamentary seat to the BDP. However, the BPP won the council elections.

On Saturday, the BPP candidate Mr. Khazi Motswakae defeated Mr. Surgeon Tshoko of the BDP by 315 votes to 213 votes. The youthful Mr. Motswakae is now the new councillor for the Zwenshambe area.

The Zwenshambe bye-elections were ordered by the High Court after it was discovered that the BPP candidate who won in the general elections last year was not eligible to stand. [passage omitted]

## **Mozambique**

### **Finance Minister Urges Greater Austerity in 1991**

*MB1510130690 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese  
1030 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] Finance Minister Abdul Magid Ossumane has said an increase in public expenditure will not be accepted under any circumstances in 1991. Speaking at the opening of 15th Coordinating Council Meeting of the



Ministry of Finance, Ossumane urged greater financial austerity. However, he said exceptions could be made in the case of the defense and security forces.

The meeting will assess activities carried out in 1989 and in the first six months of 1990. It will also evaluate the 1991 Draft Budget proposals.

The report on the activities carried out by the National Customs Directorate was presented to this morning's session.

#### **Parliament Deputies Debate Socioeconomic Issues**

*MB1510092690 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] People's Assembly deputies are debating the draft revision of the constitution's Chapter IV on Socioeconomic Organization.

Earlier, the deputies debated Articles 27 through 31 of Chapter III on the Participation in State Political Activities. Article 27 reads: The Mozambican people exercise political power through the universal, direct, secret, and regular suffrage via their representatives, or through a referendum on major national issues, as well as in the continued democratic participation of citizens in national life. No deputies made any comments on this article.

Commenting on Article 28, Deputy Augusto Nota Sumaina said he agreed with the introduction of a multiparty system.

There were no comments on Articles 29 through 31. Then followed the debates on Chapter IV, namely Article 32 through 54.

Deputy Antonio Branco proposed that Paragraphs E and F of Article 32 should be deleted because they were covered in No. 1 of the same article.

Deputy John Kachamila said Article 33 should have a clause on the preservation of environment.

Deputies Jorge Rebelo and Ernesto White rejected John Kachamila's proposal.

The president of the republic said he agreed that the preservation of the environment should be clearly specified. The drafting commission has been tasked to include this clause in Article 33.

There were no comments on Article 34.

Commenting on Article 35, Deputy Eneas Comiche said it should state that the construction of the fundamental basis of development is carried out by the people. Accordingly, Article 35 should read: The state's political economy is geared toward the construction of the fundamental basis of development through the participation of the people and the full and correct utilization of human and material resources in order to improve the standard of living of the people; to correctly utilize

natural wealth and the latter's utilization to benefit the people; and to strengthen the state's sovereignty.

Deputy Joao Ferreira endorsed Comiche's views. He said one should add that the state's political economy should guarantee the consolidation of national unity.

#### **War-Related Activities of 8-14 Oct Reviewed**

*MB1410190090*

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports from 8-14 October on activities relating to Mozambique's internal conflict. The items are listed by province.

#### **GAZA**

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1730 GMT on 11 October reports that about 45,000 children are unable to attend school because of the war. This situation caused by the "armed bandits" has hit northern Gaza, particularly the districts of Mabalane, Chicualacuala, Guija, and Massingir. Also, 15,000 children were recently integrated in schools found in safe areas. These children have received school material from UNICEF and Emergency Executive Commission.

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1030 GMT on 12 October reports that the "armed bandits" massacred 30 people and wounded 18 others in an attack carried out against (Tuane) and (Moianne) locations of Bilene District this week. The criminals used knives. Our Xai-Xai correspondent reports that most of the victims were children and women. The source added that the "armed bandits" cut the fingers, ears, and the genitals off some of the victims.

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1730 GMT on 14 October reports that two people have been seriously wounded by the "armed bandits" when they attacked ward (?six) of the Nhacutse communal village in Xai-Xai District. The "armed bandits" also looted a shop. Last evening they burned a vehicle travelling from Chibuto to Xai-Xai. The whereabouts of this vehicle's occupants are still unknown.

#### **INHAMBANE**

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1030 GMT on 10 October reports that the Mozambique Armed Forces units have freed more than 2,000 citizens from bandit captivity in Massinga. This was disclosed during the recent session of the Massinga District Assembly.

#### **MANICA**

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 0500 GMT on 8 October reports that more than 500 war-displaced persons living in Sussundenga District need urgent assistance in food, clothing, and production tools. This was disclosed to the district's committee secretary for production and trade during his tour of the Chissimba and Chipendeque centers for displaced persons.

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1730 GMT on 8 October reports that two "armed bandits" have surrendered to Mozambican authorities in Jinga location, Gondola District. Toniceto Felix and Antonio Joao, aged 18 and 23, respectively, were in the "criminals' ranks" for two years. They said that of late many people were deserting the "armed bandit" ranks for the Republic of Zimbabwe. They cited the desertion of Antonio Pedro and John Tenga, two elements who played leading roles in "armed banditry". According to Radio Mozambique in Chimoio, they deserted [words indistinct] to Zimbabwe.

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1030 GMT on 14 October reports that the joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean armed forces recently freed 25 people from "armed bandit" captivity during search operations in the area of Messica in Manica District. Another 18 people who had fled "armed bandit" captivity also turned themselves in to the authorities in Messica. Those citizens have already been placed in communal villages in Messica.

#### NAMPULA

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1730 GMT on 13 October reports that the "armed bandits" murdered 15 people and wounded eight others during attacks on the districts of Mogovolas, Mossuril, and Namapa, last August. According to Radio Mozambique in Nampula, during the attacks, the "criminals" burned 42 houses, three vehicles, and 12 tons of cotton fiber. The source added that the "armed bandits" also kidnapped 145 people.

#### NIASSA

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1030 GMT on 8 October reports that Lieutenant Colonel Lourenco Fortunato, provincial military commander, toured Majune District recently to assess the political and military situation after a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] attack on Luambala village in Majune District in June. In view of the difficult military situation in Majune District, its residents have flocked to Malanga, the district headquarters, where the situation is relatively calm. Most of Majune District's administrative posts have either been destroyed or abandoned. Burned villages can be seen along the Malanga road.

#### SOFALA

Maputo in English to Southern Africa at 1100 GMT on 12 October reports that the emergency situation in Marromeu is described as very delicate. This is due to the flight of more than 60,000 people who have fled the war waged by "Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits". Those people also have no food, clothing or domestic utensils. The authorities in Marromeu said that the situation may deteriorate because of people (?fleeing) from Zambezia Province, also in the center of the country, seeking refuge in Marromeu. Sofala and Zambezia provinces are among those seriously affected by the war.

#### ZAMBEZIA

Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 1030 GMT on 11 October reports that eleven "armed bandits", six of them carrying weapons, have surrendered to Luabo authorities. Also in Luabdo, 18 tribal chiefs accompanied by two majubas [rebel collaborators] surrendered to the authorities.

#### Namibia

##### Diplomatic Row Possible Over Abducted Angolans

MB1310141690 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English  
10 Oct 90 pp 1, 4

[Report by Rajahmunamava: "Diplomatic Row Looms Over Allegations That Angolans Abducted by FAPLA"]

[Text] A diplomatic row is threatening to break out between Namibia and Angola over allegations that Angolan FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces have been crossing into Namibia and are allegedly abducting people of Angolan origin.

At least 17 men, all Angolan origin, were kidnapped from Namibia at gunpoint by men in Angolan military uniforms during the early morning hours of Sunday [7 OCT]. The incident took place at Oronditi, near the Epupa Falls.

Although the exact identity of the abductors could not be established with certainty at the time of going to press, local sources said the men were members of the Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] security forces.

UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the bandit movement which has been battling to topple the MPLA government, is not known for operating extensively with vehicles in the Cunene province of southern Angola.

There has been speculation that the men could have been former Koevoet [police counter-insurgency unit] members who have been crossing into Angola to train with UNITA. However, this has been discounted by at least two survivors of the ordeal who have made statements to the police at Opuwo suggesting that the men were actually Angolan FAPLA soldiers.

If it is proved that the alleged abductors are in fact members of the MPLA government security forces, the incident could spark a diplomatic row between Windhoek and Luanda.

Well-placed sources say that after the facts are established, the Namibian government may send a protest letter to Luanda. Alternatively they may call in ambassador A.D. Ribeiro to complain about the violation of Namibia's territorial integrity, as well as seeking an explanation on the incident.

Information in the possession of THE NAMIBIAN indicates that a group of around 55 uniformed men, believed

to be FAPLA soldiers, in military vehicles were spotted being off-loaded on the Angolan side of the border opposite Oronditi in Namibia last Friday.

Oronditi, a market on the Namibian side of the border, is usually packed with traders who often stay overnight to resume barter trade the next day with Angolans who come in across the Cunene river.

On the Friday that the group of soldiers were spotted being off-loaded on the Angolan side of the border, some reportedly crossed into Namibia and asked locals at Oronditi for milk before returning.

But in the early morning hours of Sunday, and not known to the traders at Oronditi, the soldiers moved in under the cover of darkness and rounded up the men.

One man with a Namibian identity document was left to go, as well as all the women. Those whisked away were mostly men of Angolan origin, one of them a student at Oshakati.

Relatives who tried to intervene were told SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organization] had granted permission for men, who were of Angolan origin, to be picked up.

A police source at Opuwo yesterday corroborated this information and added that those who had submitted statements to the police had related that they had been told the men were being taken to Okongwa where their families in Namibia could seek contact with them, but only if they had a letter from SWAPO or the Namibian police.

According to one of the survivors of the ordeal, George Furia—a resident of Otuzemba township at Opuwo, he and a group of traders were woken up at Oronditi during the early morning last Sunday by rifle-toting men.

Prior to this, they had spotted soldiers on the Angolan side of the border whom they identified as FAPLA soldiers.

Furia, although of Angolan origin, is an ex-soldier in the South West Africa Territory Force. He said the soldiers were armed with SKM and AK-47 assault rifles.

In an interview with THE NAMIBIAN late yesterday, Furia insisted that the men belonged to the MPLA force and gave their units as the Tropas de Guarda Fronteira de Angola (TGFA), the Angolan frontier guard unit; Sebeta; Securanc do Stado, or State security; the ODP, or Organisation of People's Defence, while some wore the usual FAPLA uniforms.

According to Furia, the soldiers shouted to the crowd sleeping at Oronditi not to move while they picked up those whom they wanted to take away and escorted them at gunpoint towards the border.

Furia said during the ensuing confusion, he ran away and hid in nearby bushes before making his way back inland.

He also claimed to have seen one of those taken away bleeding as a result of being 'clubbed' with a rifle butt. He gave the man's name as Emmanuel Cavares who is nicknamed 'Savimbi'.

The men, he said, had also moved to another market place called Efo Rondjou after the encounter at Oronditi where they abducted another five people.

Furia said they fired shots while inside Namibia and further shots were heard inside Angola. He suggested this could have been trying to discourage people from trying to flee.

Some of those kidnapped have lived in Namibia for more than 10 years and have left behind wives, children and homes.

Furia said the soldiers from Angola said family members wishing to contact their relatives could do so by contacting Cunene province Commissioner Mutindi, but only if they had letters from SWAPO.

He said during the encounter at Oronditi the soldiers told people they had permission from SWAPO and President Sam Nujoma to round up those originally from Angola.

The Angolans charges d'affaires in Windhoek, Joao Batista, said yesterday he had already received information on the matter and had forwarded it to Angola for verification.

He added, though, that he suspected bandits could have been responsible as the real ODP or Angolan security forces would not carry out such acts.

There were two possibilities, said Batista: that bandits in FAPLA uniforms could have committed the acts or that a group of "isolated" FAPLA soldiers could have done it illegally.

"But as I have said, we have sent the information to Angola for confirmation and if they are Angolan soldiers, they will be punished as the government will not allow soldiers to come and disturb people here."

Namibian government officials could not be reached for comment late last night.

#### Group Details Angolan Torture of Detainees

MB1610103990 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] The National Association for Human Rights says it has received further information about the Angolan Government's physical and psychological torture of Namibian political detainees (?at) the (Ava) penal and maximum security camp in southwestern Angola.

The association said in a statement that the detainees, numbering about 100, include former SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] detainees, former Koevoet [former police counterinsurgency unit], South-West African Police and territory force members, as well as supporters of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

The association called on the Angolan government to release all Namibian political detainees, and labelled their detention as a violation of the international peace plan which brought about Namibia's independence.



It added that the detention of Namibians also violates the agreement of the joint monitoring commission comprising Angola, Cuba, and South Africa.

The Angolan Government was also requested to abide by the Geneva Convention on Political and Human Rights, and the UN convention on torture, cruelty, brutality, ill-treatment, and punishment.

The Angolan embassy in Windhoek was approached for comment, but has not yet reacted.

#### **NPF 'Satisfied' With Government On Democracy**

*MB1410063490 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 13 Oct 90*

[Text] The deputy president of the National Patriotic Front of Namibia [NPF], Mr. S. Simasiku, says his party is satisfied with the manner in which the government has handled the establishment of democracy in the country in the first six months since independence.

Speaking at a NPF meeting in Katutura, Mr. Simasiku also expressed his satisfaction over the fact that the government has involved other parties in discussions and visits abroad.

He added, however, that the NPF is not satisfied with the government's efforts to date in combating unemployment. He pointed out that the crime rate, including that of theft, continues to rise.

Mr. Simasiku said the government must consider the use of loans as a means of combating unemployment.

His party would like to see the government creating favorable conditions for investment in the country. He believed that the government is not careful enough in the spending of money.

Other matters with which the NPF is also not satisfied include the issue of detainees outside the country, and the uncertainty over the 36 million rands pledged by South Africa for former security force members.

#### **RSA Spokesman on Pledged Funds Transfer Delay**

*MB1610101490 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 15 Oct 90*

[Text] The South African Government says finality has not yet been reached on the 36 million rands pledged by that country for former Koevoet [former police counter-insurgency unit] and territorial force members.

The office of the South African representative in Namibia said the funds will only be transferred to Namibia when the South African Government is satisfied with the manner in which the funds are to be made available to the former combatants.

The office said in a statement that at the end of September South Africa received project proposals from the Namibian Government for the formation of a development brigade.

The statement added that a meeting was held at the end of last week to obtain clarity on important issues. Another meeting has been scheduled for next week.

The South African representative said [words indistinct] (?no agreement) has yet been reached on the matter, and no money has been transferred to the Namibian Government.

Information and Broadcasting Minister Hidipo Hamutenya said at a public meeting at Okahandja yesterday that the South African Government had accepted a proposal on the matter, while a plan of action had already been presented to South Africa.

Mr. Hamutenya said a final document on the use of the money will be handed to the South African Government later this week.

#### **French Pledge To Aid 'Key Development Areas'**

*MB1310143490 Windhoek THE NAMIBIAN in English 10 Oct 90 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "French To Pump Aid Into Key Development Areas"]

[Text] The French government's cultural project is just part of a R[and]49 million development aid package Paris has pledged to Namibia over the next three years.

Another top priority is the building of a R5 to R6 million hospital at Eenhana in the far north, on which work should start soon. Also in the north, the French are to fund a satellite survey to evaluate the need and feasibility for irrigation in the region.

The upgrading of two of the country's agricultural training and research centres will also receive funds from the French, while a further R1 million has been allocated to scholarships for Namibians to study matric level within southern Africa.

And in the field of fisheries, France is to assist Namibia in the urgent task of policing its fishing waters.

Coordinating these projects is the French Embassy's Jean-Marie Langlais, who said his government was committed to providing "objective expertise"—skilled people who would adapt their skills to suit the work they were doing in Namibia, and use their time in the country to train Namibians to do the work the specialists were imported to carry out. "To give a hospital is good, but more important is to get good people to run it," said Langlais. "These people must train Namibian counterparts; it doesn't matter if they are white or black, they still must be trained."

### Swaziland

#### Mfanasibili's 60-Day Detention Order Renewed

MB1510092790 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER  
in English 15 Oct 90 p 1

[Report by Dingane Siziba: "Mfanasibili's Detention Extended"]

[Text] Mbabane—Prince Mfanasibili's 60 days' detention order has been renewed by another 60 days.

This was revealed to THE SWAZI OBSERVER last night by one of his wives, who said she had gone to give him his evening meal and found a new detention order signed by the then Acting Prime Minister, Senator Nkomeni Ntiwane, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, on October 11.

Prince Mfanasibili was due to be released today. The Prince was acquitted on August 17 but served with a 60-day detention order immediately after being acquitted by the High Court in Mbabane.

### Zambia

#### Multiparty Advocates Meeting Refused Permission

MB1610074890 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] Lusaka police chief (Hobson Chimasuku) yesterday told a Lusaka high court that police refused multiparty advocates permission to hold a meeting

because their movement was not registered in the registrar of societies. Comrade (Chimasuku) was testifying in the case in which multiparty advocates (?sued) the state for refusing to allow them to hold the meeting.

He told the packed court room that police could not give them the permit because the situation in Lusaka was volatile as a result of the strikes and the protests by students over the teachers' strike. He said [name indistinct] City Club, the venue for the meeting, was close to Freedom House, the UNIP [United National Independence Party] headquarters where students had planned to demonstrate in a (?fashion) likely to be a breach of public order and peace. Comrade (Chimasuku) said police at that time would have been unable to provide manpower to protect the multiparty advocates if violence had broken out as a result of the planned student demonstration.

#### Kaunda Opens Political Seminar for Army Officers

MB1610075290 Lusaka Domestic Service in English  
0500 GMT 16 Oct 90

[Text] President Kaunda yesterday hosted a reception for Army officers attending a five-day annual political education seminar. The seminar, which was opened by President Kaunda yesterday morning, is for senior Army officers from all parts of the country. Also at the reception was Prime Minister Malimba Masheke, Secretary of State for Defense Alex Shapi, and Minister of Defense General Hannaniah Lungu.

During the opening of the seminar, the president warned the nation against careless actions as the nation heads to a foundation to multiparty politics.

The seminar is expected to end on Friday [19 Oct].

## The Gambia

### President Jawara Receives U.S. Emissary 14 Oct

AB1510103890 Paris AFP in French 1856 GMT  
14 Oct 90

[Text] Banjul, 14 Oct (AFP)—President Dawda Jawara of The Gambia, current chairman of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], today received in Banjul, Mr. Donald Pettersen, leader of the State Department's special group on Liberia, an official source disclosed in the Gambian capital. Mr. Petersen, who arrived yesterday evening in Banjul, also held talks with Professor Amos Sawyer, head of the Liberian interim government that was formed last August at the end of the Liberian national conference held in Banjul under the auspices of the ECOWAS chairman. A reliable source disclosed that the talks between Mr. Pettersen, Sir Dawda Jawara, and Mr. Sawyer focused on the Liberian crisis.

It will be recalled that Mr. Pettersen's visit to Gambia is part of a West African tour to discuss the Liberian crisis. He arrived on Monday, 8 October in Ivory Coast where he met President Houphouet-Boigny. Mr. Pettersen then went on to Burkina Faso where he held talks on Thursday, 11 October with President Blaise Compaore. Mr. Pettersen's visit follows the one by Mr. Herman Cohen, the U.S. deputy secretary of state for African affairs, to Sierra Leone and Liberia last month where he met Charles Taylor, leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], and Prince Johnson, leader of the dissident NPFL rebels.

Meanwhile, the ECOWAS summit on the Liberian crisis excluding the English speaking countries, scheduled to take place tomorrow in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, and summoned by President Houphouet-Boigny has been cancelled, reliable sources disclosed today without providing further details.

It will be recalled that President Jawara is expected to give a press conference in Banjul today on the Liberian crisis.

## Ghana

### Minister Receives Nimley Emissaries With Message

AB1510221690 Accra Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] A delegation representing the head of the National Interim Defense of Liberia, which claims to have succeeded the regime of the late Samuel Doe, has delivered a special message from its leader General Nimley to the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. The message was received by the secretary for foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah. The delegation, led by a minister of state, Mr. (Gneplou), expressed appreciation for the role being played by Ghana in the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] operation in Liberia and pledged to cooperate

with the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Standing Mediation Committee to find a just and lasting solution to the Liberian crisis.

Dr. Obed Asamoah thanked the delegation for the confidence expressed in Ghana's efforts toward a durable settlement which will permit the Liberian people to chart their own future path of development. He also called on all Liberians to cooperate with the Standing Mediation Committee in the firm belief that Ghana and other ECOMOG members had no hidden agenda or ulterior motives for their intervention. Dr. Asamoah also said that the only concern is to ensure that the situation, in which lives and property are being wantonly destroyed, is brought back to normal as early as possible.

## Guinea-Bissau

### Justice Minister Admits Ruling Party Errors

AB1610092590 Paris AFP in French 1753 GMT  
12 Oct 90

[Text] Bissau, 12 Oct (AFP)—Yesterday Guinea-Bissau Justice Minister Mario Cabral admitted in Bissau before the first national conference on the political future of Guinea-Bissau that the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC, the sole party) which has been in power since independence, had committed errors in the administration of the country. Mr. Cabral, who has been invited by the participants of this conference which has been going on since 8 October, admitted the PAIGC's inability to conduct the state of affairs in several fields, but did not specify those areas. He explained that this conference had been rightly organized to correct those errors and end the bad administration, taking inspiration from criticisms, recommendations, and suggestions.

The participants in the first national conference, some of whom have come from public enterprises, did not hide their criticisms of the government: lack of clarity, nepotism, misappropriation, or low salaries. They also criticized the lack of control in economic circles, the discreet fixation of prices on the internal markets, and the fact that the economically weak classes did not receive much attention from the government during the adoption of the structural adjustment program by the country.

## Ivory Coast

### Official Says Yamoussoukro Summit Canceled

AB1410154890 Paris AFP in English 1529 GMT  
14 Oct 90

[Excerpt] Abidjan, Oct 14 (AFP)—A West African summit on the Liberian crisis was cancelled Sunday without ever being officially announced.

A senior Ivorian government official had disclosed on Friday that the summit would gather in Yamoussoukro,



the Ivory Coast's political capital, 12 of the 16 members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

But before the summit could be officially announced, another official who also asked for anonymity said Sunday that it had been cancelled. He declined to explain why or to say how many leaders had accepted the invitation of Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who in some ways serves as the unofficial leader of the 11 French-speaking members of ECOWAS. [passage omitted]

#### **Party Withdraws From Presidential Elections**

AB1310135090 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1245 GMT 13 Oct 90

[Text] The Ivorian Workers' Party (PIT) will not participate in the upcoming presidential elections. This was announced this morning at a news conference by the party's first national secretary, Mr. Francis Wodie. According to Mr. Wodie, his party is protesting the new electoral law, particularly the institution of a deposit for the presidential elections. For the PIT, this is an anti-democratic law.

#### **Radio Reports 11 Arrested After Demonstrations**

AB1410131890 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1245 GMT 14 Oct 90

[Text] Opposition activists staged a demonstration this morning in front of the Television Station at Cocody. During the demonstration, several dozen activists of the Ivorian Popular Front threw stones at the Television Station. Elements of the Republican Security Company reacted with tear gas. Eleven demonstrators were picked up and kept in custody at the National Gendarmerie, and the situation has become calm. The demonstrators were pressing for greater press freedom a few days before the beginning of the presidential election campaign.

### **Liberia**

#### **Johnson, Intervention Forces Capture Bensonville**

AB1510214890 Paris AFP in English 2129 GMT  
15 Oct 90

[Text] Monrovia, Oct 15 (AFP)—The West African intervention force in Liberia has captured the town of Bensonville near the Liberian capital, a spokesman for the forces, known as ECOMOG, said here Monday. The force was currently advancing on the area of Fendell, also a few miles (kilometres) north of Monrovia, where an estimated 100,000 refugees from Liberia's civil war had gathered on a university campus, the spokesman said.

The ECOMOG force is allied with a rebel faction led by Prince Johnson against the major rebel National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) force led by Charles Taylor. The intervention force, put together by several West African nations, was also reported to be heading for

Paynesville, a suburb of Monrovia occupied by the NPFL rebels, which has come under heavy bombardment over the last two days. The ECOMOG force has taken control of Monrovia and is now engaged in creating a security perimeter 20 kilometres (13 miles) around the Liberian capital.

Meanwhile, a Ghanaian ship arrived in Freetown Monday carrying 15 seriously wounded Sierra Leonean soldiers from the intervention force, reportedly injured in an ambush by NPFL rebels in Monrovia. In the port of Monrovia, 2,000 nationals of various West African states were still waiting Monday to be evacuated. They comprised mostly Guineans, but also Gambians, Senegalese and Sierra Leoneans.

#### **Taylor's 'Press Officer' Captured by Johnson**

AB1510182890 London BBC World Service in English  
1709 GMT 15 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In weeks and months we have got accustomed to receiving calls from Monrovia, usually on poor quality radio telephone links. They come either from rebel leaders, government spokesmen, or spokesmen for the rebels, making claims about this or that. Today my colleague Elizabeth Ohene took another such call, this time somehow unusual. Here is her report:

[Begin Ohene recording] The officer, who identified himself as a spokesman for rebel leader Prince Johnson, said he wanted me to hear a statement from someone whom he described as a press officer for rival rebel leader Charles Taylor. The person who then came on said he was Jessy Kanley and had been press officer for Charles Taylor since 24 September. He said he had been ambushed and taken prisoner last Saturday [13 October] by Prince Johnson's forces and had spent the past two days with Prince Johnson.

He then read me a prepared text and started off by saying that contrary to what was believed within the Charles Taylor group, Prince Johnson was very much alive. He said that having spent some time with both Taylor and Prince Johnson, he could say that both men wanted the same things for Liberia: free and independent judiciary, free press, and free and fair elections. But according to him, the only difference he could find was that while Taylor wanted elections to be held with him as the temporary head of state, Prince Johnson was not interested in any political power for himself.

Kanley then said in his statement that he believed Charles Taylor had a place in history, but this place was likely to be jeopardized if he continued to reject talks and the installation of an interim government. Kanley then appealed for a cease-fire and an end to the fighting and suffering of Liberians.

Prince Johnson's spokesman then came back on the line and told me that while Kanley was their prisoner, he wanted to assure me that he was under no duress. [end recording]

### Rice Distribution Delayed, Food Still in Port

AB1510220090 London BBC World Service in English  
 1615 GMT 15 Oct 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Last month, a vessel chartered by ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] left Abidjan for Monrovia with reinforcements for the peace-keeping force, but it was also meant to be carrying rice supplies for Monrovia's starving population. Julius Mark Huband traveled with the vessel and is now back in Abidjan. On the line, Elizabeth Ohene asked him if the food had arrived:

[Begin recording] [Huband] Well the rice that is in Monrovia accounts for 150 tonnes which arrived two and a half weeks ago. That rice is still in the Port of Monrovia, in warehouses in the port. And the reason is because it is not enough to feed all the population of Monrovia, and the fear among some aid organizations is being that if the 150 tonnes there is distributed, then it will cause some kind of row because of the fact that it is not actually enough to feed everybody. There are apparently 132,000 people living in Monrovia and the 150 tonnes there at the moment is not enough to feed them all.

[Ohene] What is the problem? I thought there were supposed to be thousands and thousands of tonnes of rice in Freetown?

[Huband] That is correct. At the moment, there is 2,300 tonnes which have already been unloaded in Freetown over the last couple of days. Another 3,000 tonnes are being unloaded there, and the problem is that the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] has not managed to organize transportation of that rice. Some aid workers who are in Freetown at the moment have been trying desperately to get ECOMOG to take it on the ship which has been taking troops into Monrovia and have virtually doors slammed in their faces when they have tried to organize the rice which is being provided by the World Food Program and the United States to the city of Monrovia. And they are all becoming extremely angry and exasperated about the fact that this rice really is not reaching the people who need it.

[Ohene] And is there any explanation about why ECOMOG would not help transport the rice into Monrovia?

[Huband] Well according to the people I spoke to, the aid workers I spoke to, they simply said that it is an enormous shortcoming of the bureaucracy of ECOMOG. While they have achieved great successes militarily and certainly they are going to [word indistinct] strategy militarily in Monrovia itself, they seem at the moment frankly incapable of organizing the food which is being provided, the rice which is being provided by the rest of

the world. I should take it to Monrovia and say it seems to be bureaucratic incompetence more than anything else. [end recording]

### Mali

#### Government Issues White Paper on Tuareg Situation

AB1310173390 Paris AFP in French 1256 GMT  
 10 Oct 90

[Text] Bamako, 10 Oct (AFP)—The Government of Mali yesterday published a white paper on the deadly attacks that took place beginning in June in the Timbuktu and Gao (in the north of the country) regions, in which it has again accused "Malian elements coming from abroad, especially Libya," among others.

According to this document, published by the Malian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the attacks (announced officially following the Minaka attack, which left 13 dead on 29 June) "were carried out not by the people of the area, but by elements coming from Libya on Malian territory."

"They are essentially (Malian) national nomads who fled the great drought of 1973 in search of jobs, but who have been subjected to ideological and military training in well known camps (in Libya), hardened on battlefields in Africa and the Middle East, and claim to be making a revolution in our country within two movements (the 'Islamic Movement for the Liberation of Azawad' and the 'Taoura' Revolutionary Movement)," the white paper further stated.

The document asserted that these elements have decided to "establish an Islamic Republic or a Jamahiriyyah", with some of them "loudly claiming" that their membership in the Berber ethnic group can only be fully affirmed within an independent entity excluding the Arab Muslims."

The document adds that the dream of the "armed bandits" (a term designating the Tuaregs) consists in a separatist strategy to draw the attention of the international community in the short, middle, and long term to the situation of the oppressed Tuareg people of Mali, "to affirm the political and cultural identity of the Tuaregs and their right to defend and express their ethnic and cultural heritage in a framework of internal autonomy", and finally, "to create an independent (Tuareg) state."

Several incidents have taken place since the end of June between the Malian authorities and Tuareg nomads in the north of Mali, where a state of emergency has been decreed and a curfew imposed, causing much concern throughout the world, especially within human rights organizations. According to diverse sources, more than 150 persons, government officials and civilians, were killed during these Tuareg attacks in June and July and, according to Amnesty International, 120 Tuaregs were reportedly killed during law enforcement operations during the same period.

### Minister Meets Iraqi Envoy With Husayn Message

AB1610093790 Bamako Domestic Service in French  
1500 GMT 15 Oct 90

[Text] At noon today Django Cissoko, the minister secretary general of the Presidency, received His Excellency Oman Askim al-Aluzy, the Iraqi ambassador to Mali who came to deliver a message from President Saddam Husayn. The message was on the excellent relations between the two presidents. It also reviewed the situation in the Gulf, notably the Iraqi initiatives to solve the crisis peacefully.

The minister secretary general pointed out that since the outbreak of the conflict, Mali has always recommended a peaceful settlement to this crisis in conformity with the UN Charter. Considering the personal relationship between the two presidents, he added that General Moussa Traore was ready to do his utmost so that a swift and peaceful solution to the conflict could be found.

Finally, the Iraqi ambassador asked the minister secretary to convey to General Moussa Traore President Saddam Husayn's fraternal greetings. Here is what he told our correspondent Mohamed Simpara:

[Begin recording] [Al-Aluzy, in English with simultaneous French translation] First, I came to convey my president's, His Excellency Saddam Husayn's, best wishes to his friend and brother Moussa Traore, the president of the Republic of Mali. I also tried to explain developments in the Gulf.

[Simpara] Concerning the Gulf crisis, can a diplomatic solution be found?

[Al-Aluzy] First, our priority is a to achieve a diplomatic and peaceful solution. We are working toward that.

[Simpara] Last week, people were killed at the Jerusalem Mosque Square. What do you think about that?

[Al-Aluzy] The killing shows that we should be primarily concerned with solving all problems in the region, especially those of our Palestinian brothers. [end recording]

### Nigeria

#### 1,000 Troops Reportedly To Reinforce ECOMOG

AB1510160290 Dakar PANA in English 1453 GMT  
15 Oct 90

[Text] Lagos, 15 Oct (PANA)—A contingent of 1,000 Nigerian troops was flown to Freetown, Sierra Leone en route to Monrovia, Liberia at the week-end to join Nigeria's two other battalions already in that country, the GUARDIAN, a daily newspaper, reported Monday. According to the Nigerian independent daily, the troops, from the 82 mechanised division, are accompanied as usual with arms and ammunition to bolster the very considerable advance made by ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces against rebel forces of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia. The paper quoted senior ECOMOG sources as saying that a similar figure to fatten the ECOMOG troops size to 9,000 is expected from Ghana.

#### New Decree on Open Ballot System Promulgated

AB1510100490 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
2100 12 Oct 90

[Text] A decree which gives legal backing to the open ballot system has been promulgated. The legislation, known as the Local Government Basic Constitutional and the Transitional Provisions Amendment Decree of 1990, took effect from the 10th of this month.

Among other things, the new decree deletes the word secret as contained in the Local Government Basic Constitutional and the Transitional Provisions Decree of 1989 and substitutes it with the word open. It also empowers the president to appoint a caretaker committee for any local government.

Also promulgated is a decree which gives legal backing to symbols of the two political parties. It stipulates that the symbols of the political parties shall be lawful and their use in any form or manner whatsoever will not be restricted.

The legislation, which took effect from the 19th of this month, removes the restriction in the use of the coat of arms of Nigeria or any part thereof to form part of the use of symbols by any political party in Nigeria.



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